The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5611 號一十百六千五第 日八十月十年玄乙緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1875. 一年禮 號五十月一十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

November 12, HONGKONG, Siam. ship, 636, H. Freudenberg, Newchwang 2nd Nov., General.—CHINESE.

November 13, YESSO, British str., 559, F. Ashton, Foochow 10th Nov., Amoy 11th, and Swatow 12th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

November 14, CAROLINE BEHN, German bk., 673, Schmidt, Whampoa 12th Nov., General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

November 14, NINGPO, British steamer, 764, Rayner, Shanghai 10th Nov., General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

November 14, AMERICA, American bark, 326, Salter, Newchwang 1st Nov., Beans.—CHINESE.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 13TH.

Gunga, str., for Saigon.
Norna, str., for Swatow.
Kvik, for Swatow.
Ella Beatrice, for Saigon.
Mecca, str., for Saigon.
Rajah, str., for Swatow.
Ly-ee-moon, str., for Canton.
Ocean, str., for Saigon.

Departures.

November 13, VIKING, str., for Shanghai.
November 13, ZAMBOANGA, str., for Amoy.
November 13, EXCELSIOR, for Callao.
November 13, GUNGA, str., for Saigon.
November 13, EDWARD P. BOUVERIE, for Bangkok.
November 13, MORRO CASTLE, str., for New York.
November 13, RAJAH, str., for Swatow.
November 13, FYEN, str., for Singapore and Penang.
November 14, MECCA, str., for Saigon.
November 14, OCEAN, str., for Saigon.
November 14, NORNA, str., for Swatow.
November 14, KVIK, for Swatow.
November 14, NINGPO, str., for Canton.
November 14, CHEN-TO, Chinese revenue cruiser, for Swatow.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast:—
1 European, deck, and 93 Chinese.
Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai:—
Messrs. J. E. Adshead, 5 Persians, and 115 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Gunga*, str., for Saigon:—
10 Chinese.
Per *Norna*, str., for Swatow:—
40 Chinese.
Per *Fyen*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
110 Chinese.
Per *Mecca*, str., for Saigon:—
20 Chinese.
Per *Rajah*, str., for Swatow:—
25 Chinese.
Per *Ocean*, str., for Saigon:—
70 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai on 10th November, and had fine weather throughout.

The Siamese ship *Hongkong* reports left Newchwang on 2nd November, and had fine weather and Westerly winds throughout.

The American bark *America* reports left Newchwang on 1st November, and had strong monsoon and heavy sea to Pedro Branco. Had then two days calm, and one day light winds from the west. The rest of the passage strong monsoon and high sea.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foochow on 10th November, Amoy on the 11th, and Swatow on the 12th. From Foochow to Swatow experienced strong monsoon and a high sea throughout. From Swatow to Hongkong fresh monsoon and fine weather. On the night of the 10th, passed a steamer, name unknown, bound North. Off Breaker Point also passed a steamer, name unknown, bound North. In Foochow, steamship *Thales*. In Swatow, steamships *Kwangtung*, *Peronia*, and *Maharajah*.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Angostura	Manila	Sept. 28
Leon (s.)	Manila	Sept. 29
Sea Gull (s.)	Foochow	Sept. 29
Glenroy (s.)	Hongkong	Sept. 29
Egeric (s.)	Foochow	Sept. 22
Glengyle (s.)	China Ports	Sept. 30

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Atona	Cardiff	April 28
Lanercost	Cardiff	Mch. 29
Prince Louis	Cardiff	May 2
Robert Boak	Falmouth	May 3
America	Hamburg	June 3
Carolus Magnus	Liverpool	June 21
Birker	London	June 26
Coldstream	London	June 30
Minnesota	Charleston (U.S.)	June 30
Iris	Hamburg	July 7
J. Christian	Cardiff	July 16
America	Cardiff	July 17
Mahor	Cardiff	July 18
Gustav Adolph	Hamburg	July 19
Alfredo	Cardiff	July 23
Borcal	Cardiff	July 24
Hopewell	London	July 30
Stefano	Cardiff	July 30
Leo	Penarth	July 30
Fyen	Newport	July 31
Thingvalla (s.)	Antwerp	August 11
Gryfe	London	August 13
Sarah Nicholson	Cardiff	August 17
Paradies	Cardiff	August 20
Marina	London	Sept. 4
Iphigenia	Hamburg	Sept. 4
Christian	Cardiff	Sept. 7
Auguste	Cardiff	Sept. 18
Venice (s.)	London	Sept. 23
Formosa	Hamburg	Sept. 26
Glaucus (s.)	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Sir H. Parkes	London	Sept. 28
Galatea (s.)	London	Sept. 29

Auction Sales To-day.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co., At 11 A.M., Remaining Stock-in-Trade.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, At 2 P.M., Japanese Flowering Plants, Creepers, &c.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*

1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co.

The Upper Portion of the PREMISES, No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

The HOUSE, No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co.

The HOUSES, Nos. 11, 13, and 15, Gage Street.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Miss GARRETT. Possession from 1st November.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1550 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1875.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES No. 3, 5, 7, and 8, *West Terrace.* Apply to

J. P. DA COSTA.

1m 1618 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HARPERVILLE."

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

TO LET,
(With Possession on this 1st November.)

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as CRAIGELLACHIE, situated on the Bonham Road, lately in the occupation of R. JENSEN, Esq., and now of P. KARBERG, Esq.

Good Stabling. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

E. SHARP & TOLLER, *Solicitors*

1523 Hongkong, 11th October, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET,
Possession on the 1st January, 1876,

THE PREMISES on the Praya, known as Messrs. DENT & Co.'s CENTRAL BUILDING.

ROZARIO & Co.

1587 Hongkong, 25th October, 1875.

TO BE LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

1473 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 28th September, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—AD. ANDREE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Bellilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.

F. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*

Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1869.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Intimations.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHINA AND JAPAN MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

EIGHT HUNDRED SHARES—EACH THREE HUNDRED TAELS PAID UP.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Tls. 1,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....Tls. 240,000.

Provisional Committee:

THE PRESENT DIRECTORS OF THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE PROPOSE to continue the Business of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, taking over all Liabilities and Assets from the 30th June, 1875, together with the sum to credit of Working Account on that date, in all, nett, Tls. 31,442.62.

HEAD OFFICE.

The Head Office of the Association will continue to be in Shanghai with a view to registering the Association as a Limited Liability Company under the Order in Council now pending. (Failing the enactment of the Order, it may be advisable eventually to make the Head Office either in Hongkong or in London.)

SHARES AND CALLS.

The Capital of the Company to be One Million Two Hundred Thousand Taels, in Eight Hundred Shares, of Fifteen Hundred Taels each, of which a first call of Three Hundred Taels shall be paid up upon Allotment.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

The Shares will be allotted by the Provisional Committee, who will be guided in their first allotment by the prospects of the Business to be given by applicants, and in subsequent allotments it is proposed that the Directors shall be guided by the Business contributed, reserving to themselves the power to re-allot, at intervals to be hereafter determined upon.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.

It is proposed that interest upon the Capital, at the rate of Ten per Cent. per annum shall be the first charge upon the Profits, and that any profit remaining to the credit of working account, after such interest has been paid to the Shareholders, shall be divided; two-thirds being paid to the Contributing Shareholders in the ratio of their Contributions, and one-third being placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

RESERVE FUND.

As soon as the payment to the Reserve Fund, under the preceding clause, shall have reached the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Taels, all Profits, after paying the Ten per Cent. interest on the Capital, shall be divided, two-thirds to the Contributing Shareholders, *pro rata*, and one-third to the Shareholders generally.

DISSOLUTION.

In the event of one-half of the paid up Capital being lost, the Association shall be *ipso facto* dissolved, and the remaining half (all liabilities having been met) shall be distributed amongst the Shareholders.

TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY TO DECIDE ALL QUESTIONS.

It is proposed that a majority, representing not less than two-thirds of the Shareholders registered, shall have power to bind the minority in any disputed question regarding the management, working, or dissolution of the Association, or in making any change in the Deed of Settlement.

With this general outline before you, we have confidence in proposing the reconstruction of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, believing that we are thus putting ourselves in possession of a good working business under exceptionally favourable conditions. The Members of the Provisional Committee are themselves prepared to take up the full number of Shares permissible under the new Deed of Settlement, and they propose to remain in office only until the Shares are alloted, when a new Board of Directors will be elected, from among the general body of Shareholders.

We enclose a Form of Application, which must be sent in, either to the Head Office or to the Agents of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company at Hongkong, Yokohama, or Singapore, before Noon of Saturday, the 13th November next.

Dated in Shanghai, 23rd October, 1875.

HUGH SUTHERLAND,
C. W. SIEGFRIED,
J. M. RINGER,
A. J. LITTLE,
C. EMIL BADE,
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

*** The Committee propose to reserve 200 Shares out of the above for distribution at distant ports (London, San Francisco, &c.), applications for which may be handed in to the Agents at such ports on or before the 31st December next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

.....,1875

TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE
CHINA AND JAPAN MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
CARE OF
.....

GENTLEMEN,—..... beg you to allot ..... Shares, or any less number, in the China and Japan Mutual Marine Insurance Association, and ..... engage to pay the First Call of Taels Three Hundred per Share immediately upon Allotment, as notified in the printed Prospectus, to the terms of which ..... hereby subscribe.

....., Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,
(Name in full).....
1645] (Address).....

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy-holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

tf 1300 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

CLEARING SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will Continue the CLEARING SALE of Miss GARRETT'S STOCK-IN-TRADE,
THIS DAY,
the 15th November, 1875, commencing at 11 o'clock A.M.—

On this day will be Sold the Stock of—

SILKS,	SATINS,
POPLINS,	SERGES,
MILLINERY,	MUSLINS,
LACES,	FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERY,	WOOL,
&c.,	&c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

1639 Hongkong, 13th November, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 15th day of November, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A Collection of JAPANESE FLOWERING PLANTS, CREEPERS, SHRUBS, &c.

An Assortment of LILY BULBS and FLOWER SEEDS.

And

Fancy FLOWER POTS, in Sets.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1676 Hongkong, 11th November, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. D. MARKS to Sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at No. 9, Queen's Road Central, on
FRIDAY,
the 19th November, 1875, at Noon,—

The whole of his Large and Well Selected Stock of English and Colonial-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made Mahogany Dining Room SUITE in Morocco Morocco, consisting of 4 CHAIRS, 2 Easy CHAIRS, and 1 SOFA.

English-made Rosewood Drawing Room SUITE covered with Blue Rep, consisting of 6 CHAIRS, 2 Ladies' CHAIRS, 2 Gentlemen's CHAIRS, and 1 SOFA.

English-made Mahogany Dining Room SUITE in Green Morocco, consisting of 1 Large SOFA, 6 CHAIRS, and 2 ARM CHAIRS.

Colonial-made Drawing Room SUITES in Green, Crimson, and Striped Reps.

English-made Mahogany Loo, Centre, Card, and Occasional TABLES, Marble-top Blackwood TABLES, Italian Marble-top Handsome Console TABLES; also Colonial ditto, ditto.

Canton Blackwood CHAIRS.

English-made Mahogany Telescope Dining TABLE, Brown's Patent Winder; Colonial Teak and Camphor ditto.

English-made Spanish Mahogany CHIFFONIER, SIDEBOARD; Colonial SIDEBOARDS.

Handsome English-made Italian Marble-top WASHSTAND and DRESSING TABLE to match, Colonial WASHSTANDS and DRESSING TABLES, in Teak, Rosewood, and Camphor.

English-made Double-winged WARDROBE; Colonial ditto, ditto.

Dinner WAGGONS, Corner WHATNOTS, ICE CHESTS, FENDERS and IRONS, Parlour STOVES, &c., &c.

OFFICE FURNITURE, English-made Pedestal Library TABLES and Colonial DESKS, BOOKCASES, English and Colonial-made OFFICE CHAIRS in Leather, LETTER PRESSES, &c., &c.

Parlour BILLIARD TABLE, by STEVENS & Sons, Ivory BALLS, CUES, &c., complete.

BAGATELLE TABLES.

HARMONIUM, by DEBAIN, one of the best in the Colony, and warranted in good order.

MELODIAN, by G. & A. PRINCE & Co., also in good order.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Two VIOLONCELLOS, Two VIOLINS, Two CLARINETS, DRUM, MUSIC PAPER, MUSIC, &c.

OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, OLEOGRAPHS, and ENGRAVINGS.

CLOCKS, VASES, LUSTRES, &c.

Japanese SATSUMA WARE, Breakfast SETS, Toilet SETS, VASES, &c., also BRONZES.

PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, DESSERT SETS, &c.

Two, Three, Four, and Five Burner GASALIERS, Gas BRACKETS; Kerosine, Two, Three, and Four Burner LAMPS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Catalogues have been issued, and the whole will be on view three days prior to the Sale.

Tiffin will be provided.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1622 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Storekeeper, to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 22nd November, 1875, at 11 A.M., at H.M. Naval Yard,—

Sundry VICTUALLING and NAVAL STORES, comprising:—

Old WROUGHT and CAST IRON.
Old STEEL.
WIRE ROPE, 6 and 6½ in.
HEMP CABLES, 17, 18, and 18½ in.
CHAIN THINGS, SLIPS, STRAPS, and SHACKLES.
ICE-MAKING MACHINE.
WASHING MACHINE.
DRILLING and CORDAGE MACHINE.
RAGS, CANVAS, BLUE CLOTH, FLANNELS, SERGE, MITTS, BLANKETS, LEATHER and BOOTS.
BISCUIT DUST, CHOCOLATE, SPLIT PEAS, and RAISINS.
A large quantity STEAM ENGINE GEAR, consisting of COCKS, VALVES, BRASSES, Connecting RODS, SPANNERS, COPPER STEAM PIPES, SLUICE, GLANDS, BAROMETERS, Feed and Bilge PUMPS, PROPELLERS, Furnace BARS, &c., &c.
2 WINDLASSES, complete.
3 Sets DIVING APPARATUS, complete.
Spare GEAR for Diving Apparatus, consisting of Air PUMPS, HELMETS, DRESSES, &c., &c.

Also,

2 Large CONDENSERS,
And
10 Small CONDENSERS,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1677 Hongkong, 11th November, 1875

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

Intimations.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

NEW GOODS:

LADIES WHITE and COLOURED KID GLOVES,
One, Two, Four, and Six Buttons.
WOOL SLIPPER and CUSHION PATTERNS,
Newest Designs.
SILVER FOX, MUSQUASH, and OTHER FUR TRIMMINGS.
CLOTH JACKETS TRIMMED WITH FUR AND FEATHERS.
OTTOMAN SETS. NEW TUCKERS.
BEADED JACKETS, BEAD TRIMMINGS, Newest Styles,
APPLIQUE TABLEAUS.
BEADED LACE CUIRASSE.
RAMPORE, ROYAL SRINUGGAR, AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.
HYMALAYAN, QUEENSLAND, AND SNODOWN SHAWLS,
For Ladies' Chair Rugs.
New Shapes in Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND SCARFS.

666 Hongkong, 8th September, 1875.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Until further notice (to reduce Stock) our Prices for Carte de Visite portraits will be as follows:—

On MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

Per Dozen.....$2.00

For CASH paid at time of sitting ONLY.

On THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.

The first dozen.....$4.00
Extra quantities, per dozen.....$2.00
Copies of Negatives in stock per dozen...$2.00

FOR THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,

H. EVERITT.

Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets
(Nearly opposite the German Club.)

N.B.—Mr. EVERITT obtained the Certificate of Merit at the Dublin Exhibition, 1862.

3m 1624 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

DANISH CONSULATE,
Hongkong, 13th August, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Charts of Hongkong, shewing the track of the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CABLE have been placed in the Harbour-master's Office, as well as in this Consulate, for the information of Shipmasters and Pilots. If any vessel should accidentally get hold of the Cable and bring it to the surface, the Master is requested to do all in his power to clear it without damaging it.

The following is the exposé of the track of the Cable:—

On the Island of Hongkong the Company's Cable is landed in the middle of Deep Water Bay, from where it runs about South midway between Middle Island and Hongkong Island, round Round Island, curving S.E. and E. midway between Tytam Peninsula on Hongkong Island and Lochau Island, and midway between Tylong Head (Cape d'Aguilar) and Soon Kong, from which place it runs East for about a hundred miles, then gradually bending Northward in a distance 25 to 30 miles off the coast of China.

At 25 miles S.S.E. of Chapel Island a Cable branches off, and runs N.N.W. two miles to the Northward of Chapel Island between Woo Sen and Chanchat Rocks, close to the North of Taing Sen, close to the North of Taepan Shoal, and close under Taepan Point, from where it runs in a straight line to the landing place, which is just inside the Southern Point of the Island of Kulang Sen.

From 25 miles outside Chapel Island the Cable runs N.E. about 30 miles outside Chimmo, 15 miles off Turnabout, 30 miles off Tung Ying, from which place it bends more Northward, 35 miles off Pih Ki Shan, 20 miles of the Hie Shan Islands, 30 miles off Tong Ting to North of the Leuconna Group, where it rounds and turns West until it, at a point midway between the Northernmost Island of the Chin San Group, runs within a mile South of Davis Islands and S.W. and W. of Morrison Island up to Gutzlaff, where it is landed on the South West side.

Starting from the same place on Gutzlaff two Cables follow the East and North side of the Yangtsze River's South Bank, as near inshore on the bank as possible right up to Pheasant Point, where they turn into the Woosung River along the right bank until they cross the Woosung River close beneath the Bar Marks, and are landed on the left Bank at the Company's Station.

From Gutzlaff the Cable to Nagasaki is running S.E. midway between Napier's and Bonham's Islands, and midway between Bonham and Brooke's Islands, then Easterly, North of Childer's Rock and four miles South of Barren Islands, from which place it runs in a straight line about E.N.E. till midway between Fulias Rock and Meao Sima (Asses Ears) on the coast of Japan.

H. KLÆR, *Acting Consul.*

1326]

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February 1875.

CANTON RACE CLUB, 1875.

RACES will take place on Thursday and Friday, 16th and 17th, and ENTRIES will CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, 1st December.

For the Committee,

A. A. LIND.

2m 1548 Canton, 16th October, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE; In Paper Wrapper,.....$1.50
Neatly Bound,.....$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Intimations.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Adjourned Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders, held this day, has been re-adjourned until TUESDAY, the 16th November next, at 2.30 P.M.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.

21d 1591 Shanghai, 19th October, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 26th November inst., for the purpose of authorizing certain Alterations in the Articles of Association as set forth in the Circular dated the 6th September, 1875.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

22d 1646 Hongkong, 5th November, 1875.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, as above, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 10th December next, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the 26th ultimo.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

36d 1647 Hongkong, 5th November, 1875.

FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER.

Apply to

WIELER & Co.

tf 1664 Hongkong, 10th November, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1876, in every variety.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1560 Hongkong, 19th October, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S., *DENTIST,*

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

(Will be absent until about November 15th.)

tf 247 Hongkong, 13th September, 1875.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

THE Undersigned has received a further supply of MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND for Preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants.

One Package will prepare 200 superficial feet of Flooring. Price 50 Cents per Package.

W. H. NOTLEY,
For D. Davies, Sole Agent for China.

No. 6, Stanley Street, 1st Oct., 1875. [3m 1481

STEAM LAUNCH FOR HIRE.

TO be LET for Towing or Picnics, the large, powerful Steam-Launch *CUM LOONG.* Superior accommodation. Terms moderate.

Apply to TUNG KEE & Co.,
33, *Praya Central.*

6m 1459 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %)

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Intimations.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE FIRST CONCERT of the Season will be given in the CITY HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 25th, at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on and after Monday, November 22nd.

ROBERT G. ALFORD, *Hon. Sec.*

11d 1690 Hongkong, 15th November, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS, addressed to the Chairman, for the BERTH of SECRETARY and MANAGER of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be received until Noon of FRIDAY, the 26th instant.

12d 1691 Hongkong, 15th November, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST DIVIDEND of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($100) PER SHARE will be payable at the OFFICES OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, HONGKONG, on and after January 1st, 1876, on which day Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, producing at the same time their Scrip for endorsement.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be C

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between TSANG TO and WONG FO, in the NAM SANG Foreign Shoemaker's Shop (which had been carried on for more than ten years), was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 30th day of the 9th moon of the current Chinese year. The right to use the Firm's Name was sold to me, and I still carry on the same Business, but TSANG TO's interest ceased on the above-named date. With a view to avoid trouble in future this Notice is given.

WONG FO,
NAM SANG SHOP,
Queen's Road Central.

7d 1656 Hongkong, 9th November, 1875.

HAVING resigned my Situation in the Yuen Fat Hong, I have this day established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style of "SUN GHEE & Co."

C. SUN GHEE.

1685 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1875.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1660

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE:—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves at this Port as SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, under the Firm of

HEUERMANN, HERBST & Co.
F. W. HEUERMANN,
E. HERBST.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1875. [tf-1619

NOTICE.

WE have this day AUTHORISED Mr. FLORENCIO ANTONIO DA CRUZ to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

7d 1655 Macao, 7th November, 1875.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1875.

Is the railway at last about to be introduced into the Central Kingdom? We are asked to believe that such is the fact. A railway jubilee was held at Darlington on the 27th of September to celebrate the opening of the first railway and the inauguration of a statue in that town to Mr. JOSEPH PEASE, the great ironfounder and first Quaker member of Parliament. At the banquet which closed the day's festivities, the Chairman (Mr. GEORGE LEEMAN, M.P.,) is reported by the *Engineer* to have said with regard to the state of the iron trade, that he had received a very extraordinary letter only that morning, which contained these words:—"It may interest you to know that I have to-day signed a contract for the construction of the first Chinese railway. On Monday (that was that night) the first rails will be rolled at Stockton, and as China contains one-third of the human race, the field of enterprise and the market for iron are opening out to redress the present inaction." Mr. LEEMAN did not, we regret to say, follow up his announcement either with the name of his correspondent or by stating in what part of China the line was to be laid. Possibly he referred to the projected railway at Saigon, which if not in China proper is sufficiently near to inspire bright hope for the future in the breasts of sanguine ironfounders and railway contractors in England. But it is to be feared that with regard to China itself the time is not yet. In the secret memorial on the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, drawn up in 1867 by TSENG-KWO-FAN, the Governor-General of the Two Chiang provinces, occur the following words:—"With respect to the points that are not highly obnoxious, we not only should not contend over them much, we should grant them if asked. It is only as to railroads, steamers, salt, and residence (in the interior) for trade, as destructive to our people's interest, that a strenuous fight should be made." It should be noticed that railroads stand first on this list of innovations to be strenuously resisted. It will be remembered also that the late Emperor, TUNG-CHI, refused to accept the gift of a model railway offered to him by the Duke of SUTHERLAND and others interested in the opening up of China and the development of her resources. The railway, which they are probably aware is the pioneer of Western civilisation and the great agent of modern progress, is the especial *bête noire* of Chinese officials, and they have given no sign of late that their antipathy to it has in any way abated. We shall, however, be pleased to learn that their prejudice against the iron road has so far given way as to induce them to consent to the formation of one as an experiment.

THE Governments of New South Wales and South Australia have been urging upon the noble lord the SECRETARY OF STATE for the COLONIES the desirability of at once taking formal possession of New Guinea. Our Australian friends do not, however, stop at New Guinea. They are anxious that all the chain of islands to the north-east and east of New Guinea, from Bougainville Island to San Christoval, the south-eastern-most of the Solomon group, together with the New Hebrides and others, to all of which there is traffic from Australian ports, should be annexed. The Melbourne *Argus* has also taken up the cry for annexation, and asserts that it is the duty of the Imperial Government to respond to the unanimous wish of the Australian Colonies on the subject. A memorial in favour of the immediate annexation of New Guinea will, it is stated, shortly be forwarded from the Victorian Parliament to the Home Government. There is no question with the Australians as to the expediency of such a proceeding. It is not advocated so much on account of any immediate advantages which may be expected to accrue; the incorporation of this country with the rest of the British possessions in the Australian seas is desired by the people of Australia in order to obviate future difficulties and dangers, such as may be expected to arise if this important island should be allowed to fall into the hands of either of the great Foreign Powers. It is to be hoped that Lord CARNARVON will not turn a deaf ear to these appeals; he challenged an expression of opinion in favour of such a course of policy from the Australians. It has now been given, and the responsibility will lie at his door if, by neglecting to secure New Guinea, that island becomes lost to Great Britain. The likelihood of its being appropriated by a Foreign Power is increased by the discussion now going on with reference to the advisability of its annexation by Great Britain. The expression of opinion received from the Australian Colonies has been sufficiently emphatic and unanimous in favour of the annexation to justify him in taking prompt action in the matter. Public opinion in England runs, for the most part, in the same direction. Further delay in the matter will, therefore, be both unwise and unnecessary.

Sir Arthur Kennedy is expected to arrive at Singapore on the 23rd instant on his way to Hongkong.

The M. M. steamer *Irawaddy*, bringing the next French mail, was to leave Saigon for Hongkong yesterday at noon.

The British bark *Clachnacudden* came out of the Hong-Ham Dock yesterday, and was towed to her berth by the steam tug *Pilot Fish*.

The British bark *Ella Beatrice* came out of the Cosmopolitan Docks, on Saturday evening, and the same tide the Danish steamer *Kjobenhavn* went in.

At the Peak the maximum temperature during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's *Gazette*, was 68.0, the minimum 55.5, at the Harbour-Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 74.0, the minimum 64.0. No rain fell during the week.

A Post Office notification just issued announces that correspondence for Japan and the United States may be registered, per the P. M. steamer *Alaska* and succeeding mail packets. The registration fee is 8 cents. No letters will be registered after 2 p.m. on the day of departure.

Public buildings, where crowds of Chinese and others congregate, should be purified by whitewashing at least once a year. The Police Court has not received a drop of whitewash on it since it had the new roof on three years ago. The traces of the typhoon of September 1874 are still on the walls. A coating of whitewash would improve its appearance and purify it as well.

Notice is given in Saturday's *Gazette* by the Harbour-Master that all persons intending to apply for Seamen's Boarding House Licenses for the years 1875-76, under Ordinance No. 6 of 1862, should send in their applications in writing to his office on or before Saturday next, stating accurately the position of the house and that there is an entire dwelling-house between it and any house licensed for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors.

The Band of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment will perform this afternoon, in the Public Gardens, the following programme, commencing at 4.45:—

Quick March.....	"Belphegor".....	Brepsant.
Overture.....	"Fra Diavolo".....	Auber.
Waltz.....	"Burlesque".....	Coote.
Selection.....	"Les Prés St. Gervais".....	Lecocq.
Quadrille.....	"Harvest Home".....	Coote.

"God Save the Queen."

W. W. FRAYLING, Bandmaster.

The *Observer* reports that it is the intention of the British Government to strengthen the squadron in Chinese waters. The *Daily News*, commenting on it, says the announcement comes after too many instances of the unfriendliness of the present rulers of China to excite much surprise. The *Globe* understands that there is no immediate intention of augmenting the China command, as has been rumoured. Should an increase of naval force be required at any given point, it would, the *Globe* says, be easy to meet such a demand temporarily by withdrawing such of Her Majesty's ships as are usually employed on the Straits division or in Japanese waters.

The prospectus of the new Central Asian Trading Company has been published, from which we see that the capital is to be £120,000 in 12,000 ten-pound shares. The business and property of the present company is to be taken over for the sum of £6,000. The Maharaja of Cashmere has appointed the present Company the sole agents for sale, in Europe and America, of the manufactures and products of his country. He will make over this engagement to the new Company, and give it all the support and aid in his power. His Excellency the Diwan Kirpa Ram, Prime Minister of the State of Cashmere, is a shareholder in the old Company and will, with the other shareholders, transfer his investment to the new Company. Warehouses will be established at Trinagger and Peshawur, and eventually at Leh.

A large meeting was held at half-past one o'clock yesterday in the Tung-wha Hospital, when eight questions were propounded. They are as follows:—1. Whether there were any more arguments that could be advanced by the Meeting in reply to the *China Mail*? 2. Whether the Hospital Committee should act on behalf of the public. 3. Whether it was right that the Committee should assist the Government to put down gambling, kidnapping, or traffic in women for purposes of prostitution? 4. Whether the Committee usurped the official authority?—5. Whether the social understanding between the members of the Committee would do any harm to Hongkong? 6. Whether the emigration per the *Fiji* would do any harm to the Chinese, or to the trade of Hongkong? 7. Whether a public meeting hall should be erected? 8. Whether those patients who are attacked with gout should be sent back to the hospital at Canton or at Macao with whom the Tung-wha Hospital is in co-operation. It was proposed, seconded, and approved by the whole meeting, that the Hospital Committee should continue their present course, and that a public meeting hall should be erected in Possession Point. A separate meeting is to be held next month on the subject.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

MR. DISRAELI'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

LONDON, 11th November.

The English and Foreign Press attach very great importance to the speech of Mr. Disraeli at Guildhall.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, 12th November.

The Prince of Wales has masonically laid the foundation stone of a new dock at Bombay.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

13th November.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

P.C. 76 charged one Kenny-afat with stealing two pieces of hard wood from the Hong-Ham Docks.

The prisoner, who said he took the wood to make a plane out of, was fined two shillings for the unlawful possession; in default, two days' hard labour.

CHINESE THEATRES.

Wong Aping was charged by the Portuguese watchman at the Tung-Hing Theatre with creating a disturbance in that place. The evidence was not satisfactory, and the prisoner was discharged.

A SUPREME COURT CASE.

Wong Akin, charged on remand, with stealing and pawning a jacket and a pair of shoes, was committed for trial at the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court.

LARCENY.

A man named Lo-afat, charged with stealing a jacket from a carpenter's shed at Applichau, was again brought up and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

KIDNAPPING.

The remanded case, in which Yung Ashing, a seaman on board the steamship *How Sang*, was charged with purchasing a girl at Canton and bringing her down to this colony for purposes of prostitution, against her will, came on again.

The case was further remanded, because the girl could not give evidence in consequence of not yet having recovered from the effects of the drug administered by prisoner.

THE ROBBERY ON BOARD THE "OCEAN."

The remanded case, in which a boatman, twelve firemen, two seamen, and two cooks were charged with being concerned in stealing from passengers on board the steamship *Ocean*, money to the amount of $891 and property to the amount of $65, whilst the vessel was in a storm on the 3rd instant, came on again, and the evidence of the police was taken. The prisoners were then told they would be committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

The sixth prisoner said immediately on his going on watch the fourth engineer went into the tunnel and handled the boxes, and there was nothing done from that time in the tunnel till they were handed on deck.

The thirteenth prisoner said he went on duty at 8 o'clock, and soon after he went into the tunnel with a light. He saw the small box was then broken. He did not mention anything about it to the engineers. He also went in on the 4th instant with a naked light.

The fourteenth prisoner also said he went into the tunnel on the night of the third with a naked light. The reason why he went on shore immediately on the arrival of the vessel was because it is usual for half to go and half to remain on board. He got no instructions to remain on board.

The rest of the prisoners reserved their defence for the Supreme Court.

The prisoners were then committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. The 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, and 15th prisoners were admitted to bail in the sum of $50 each.

A CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH STEALING FOUR CASH.

A woman residing in Lascar Row charged Meelah Singh, P.C. No. 540, with stealing from her four cash.

It appears, according to the evidence, that the woman lowered a basket out of her window down to a hawker who had a stall in front of the shop on the ground floor, for him to supply her with its value in ground nuts. The constable coming along made a snatch at the basket, but it was drawn up out of his way and he pretended to go on, but turned suddenly round as the basket was lowered again and grasped it, taking out the cash which he put in his pocket. He then went away and never refunded the money.

The prisoner denied the charge.

The hawker was sent for, and he corroborated the evidence of the woman.

The prisoner said he never saw the basket nor cash and at the time mentioned did not notice the hawker. The hawker that day did not sell ground nuts, for he sold only fruit.

This case was also committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

ROBBERY ON BOARD SHIP.

The remanded case, in which Lee Akwai was charged with stealing a pillow box from a passenger on board the steamship *Achilles*, came on again, having been remanded in order to find the man who saw the prisoner leave the steamer with the box containing a silver watch, $1, one pair of silver earrings, one silver toothpick, and other things.

Leung Chun Soon, accountant at the Shing-lee hardware shop, Praya Central, produced a man named Wong Tong Shan who said he was a fellow passenger on board the steamer *Achilles* with the prosecutor from Singapore. Whilst he was packing up his own luggage he saw a man pass him with a pillow box in his hand. He did not take much notice of the man. Three or four minutes afterwards the prosecutor said something about losing a pillow box. He mentioned what he saw and then went on shore.

The prisoner said on the 9th instant he went on board the steamer to look for a clansman he expected. He did not come, and he returned to the shore in a small boat. Another man was in the boat, who, on landing, asked him to carry the box, and gave him the watch, rings, and toothpick to put in his pocket. The $1 belonged to himself. He could not identify this man again, as he was quite a stranger. The man was following him when he was seized by the prosecutor, but he ran away.

The prisoner was identified by Mr. Mulgraves, turnkey of the gaol, as having been under his care on two previous occasions.

The prisoner was then committed for trial at the sessions.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—THE TABLES TURNED.

One Young Ahing was charged by Look Akee, of the Tung Hing theatre, with perjury at the Summary Jurisdiction Court, in that he sued him there for $34 alleged to have been borrowed by him and where he gave sworn testimony and was nonsuited.

Look Akee denied that he ever got money from the prisoner Yeung Ahing. The prisoner contended that he did, that he lent him the money in the house of one Alli Moosdeen, where he (Look Akee) was then residing. The prosecutor denied that he ever lived in the house of Alli Moosdeen, or that he ever went into the house in his life time. The prisoner produced several witnesses who proved that they had seen him in the house. Alli Moosdeen was sent for and proved that the prosecutor not only often frequented the house but that he boarded there. The prosecutor stoutly denied this and said it was all false. He had during that time lived at the Tungbing Theatre, and his own wife cooked his food. The cook was then sent for, and Mr. May also requested that the prosecutor's wife be sent for from the theatre. The prosecutor was somewhat taken aback, and at last had to admit his wife was an inmate of a brothel. However, she was sent for and on her arrival denied that she ever cooked food for the prosecutor. Alli Moosdeen's cook proved that the prosecutor lodged at his master's house two months, and had since been a frequent visitor.

The prisoner was discharged and the prosecutor, for wilful perjury, was fined £10; in default, three months' hard labour.

The prostitute, whom he alleged was his wife, immediately paid the fine.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

November 13th.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "NEW ERA."

Kenneth Cameron, chief officer of the American ship *New Era*, charged Danish Howell, a seaman on board, with assaulting him.

The prosecutor said the police brought the prisoner on board the ship. The prisoner then struck him on the face and caught him by the collar. He was obliged to give him into custody.

The prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

MANILA.

The following items of news are taken from the latest files of Manila papers received:—

The tobacco crops promise to be very large and the quality superior to that of former years.

A number of earthquakes have been experienced lately, some of them rather severe, but happily not productive of any disaster.

Twelve veins of coal in Albay have been secured to their discoverers by Government documents, but no time has been specified for the commencement of their working.

A shocking double murder has been committed in the village of San Nicolas. Two dead bodies, those of a young man and young woman, were discovered in a closed house. The former was covered with stabs and the head nearly severed from the body. Inquiries have been set on foot, but so far no trace of the murderers has been discovered. The origin of the crime is likewise involved in obscurity.

FOOCHOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

9th November.

There is not much news stirring at this port, and the following are the only items of interest that have come to my knowledge:—

The Arsenal gunboat *Chi Ngan* arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, bringing the Imperial Commissioner Ting Jih-chang, who has come to take charge of the Arsenal at this port.

The Arsenal gunboat *Hai Ching* also arrived here yesterday from Taiwan, Formosa, with the Governor of this province on board.

Intelligence has reached Foochow to the effect that the American Missionaries at Yen-ping have had some little trouble with the natives. Yen-ping is situated on the Min, about 123 miles distant from here.

The American man-of-war *Ashuelot* is now in port, and the German gunboat *Cyclops* is also still here. The *Ariadne* is expected shortly.

The fish and oil crops of Newfoundland this year are valued at a million of dollars.

CHINKIANG.

Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write, on the 3rd November:—The demand for Grey goods advised in our Circular of the 27th ult. has continued, although the scarcity of medium and low makes, suited to the market, has somewhat checked business. Grey Shirtings.—Stocks are still very light, and common kinds much wanted, best makes being almost unsaleable. We quote 7lbs. Green Lion, Tls. 1.46 to 1.48 per piece; Green Dragon, Tls. 1.51 to 1.52 per piece; and Horse and Jockey, Tls. 1.47 per piece; 8½lbs. Green Lion, Tls. 1.64 to 1.66 per piece; Gold Globe, Tls. 1.60 per piece; Red Pheasants, Tls. 1.62 to 1.66 per piece; Lion and Bale, Tls. 1.62 to 1.63 per piece. T-Cloths.—The enquiry is principally for 7lbs.; and amongst the settlements reported are the following shops:—Silver Dragon, Tls. 1.32 to 1.33 per piece; Gold Globe, Tls. 1.32 to 1.33 per piece; Stag, Tls. 1.36 to 1.37 per piece; Common, Tls. 1.24 to 1.28 per piece. English Drills.—A moderate demand still exists. Loo Ling 15lbs. Dragon are selling at Tls. 2.40 per piece; and 14lbs. House Chop at Tls. 2.35 to 2.36 per piece. Sandalwood.—The stocks are much reduced; and our last quotation of Tls. 3.60 to 3.63 per picul readily obtainable. Malwa Opium.—Although quotations are nominally unchanged, the market is somewhat weaker; this is, probably, owing to the arrival of two P. and O. steamers about the same time. Medium, Tls. 446 to 448 per picul; Best quality, Tls. 450 to 452 per picul.

HANKOW.

Messrs. Gordon Bros. write on the 30th Oct.:—The very few sales of imports reported during the fortnight have been almost entirely limited to Grey Shirtings.—Heavy arrivals of raw cotton from Shanghai have weakened the market; closing quotations of Hankow staple are Tls. 15 to 15½ per picul, or about 5 mace decline on former rates. Stock 9,500 piculs.—Tea—Buying has been done chiefly on Russian account, and prices, quality considered, are about the same as those ruling last mail. Shipments to Shanghai on native account amount to 6,270 chests.—The total export to date is 489,151 lbs. over that of same date last year, and re-exports likewise show an increase of 777,002 lbs.

The Mission started on the morning of the 5th November, with a fine day and fair wind to help them on their way. The community turned out to give them a cheer, and the gunboat manned her rigging as they passed.

TIENTSIN.

I think attention should be drawn to the late serious detention of the Northern steamers at the Taku Bar. The British steamer *Europe* arrived off the bar on Saturday afternoon, and the American steamer *Shingking* at midnight on Saturday, and since their arrival the highest tide has been 10 feet.—A couple of good dredgers constantly at work would always give the steamers 12 feet to cross with at high water; and considering the Government are steadily collecting from these steamers tonnage dues at the rate of 4 mace per ton, a tax sanctioned by the Foreign Powers on the distinct understanding that that revenue should be set apart to pay for lighthouses, dredgers, &c., it is not too much to ask that some attention should be given to their requirements. The American and English Minister should notify to the Government (Chinese) that, unless a lightship (so much needed) be placed next year at the Taku Bar, and dredgers ordered to deepen the bar, say 3 feet, that they will instruct their Consuls to collect the tonnage dues, and write for instructions to that effect from their Governments. The American and English Government could render a statement of each quarter's revenue to the Chinese, and say, when they fulfil their engagements in the way of getting dredgers and lightship for the Taku bar, the money will be handed over to them. All the captains of the steamers plying to this port, and commanders of gunboats—English, American, French and Russian—have all spoken in favour of a lightship. The Taku Pilot Company offer to find a crew to keep the vessel in good order, supply oil, &c., if the pilots are allowed to live on board, &c. If the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on the subject, and sent a report of same to the Home Government, sending home with it the evidence of the captains—Hutchison, Hooper, Bockett, M'Clure, Hawes, Bassett, Winsor, Patterson, &c., who make each about 20 trips a year, Mr. Wade would probably receive instructions to insist on the Government doing their duty. The loss of time to the steamers is very great, to say nothing of the consumption of fuel, as every steamer has to keep up her fires to try the tide every 12 hours. The *Europe* and *Shingking* ought to leave this to-morrow morning for Shanghai, and they are still outside. The Chinese do not hesitate to spend thousands of taels in guns, torpedoes, &c., but not one cent for the benefit of trade or shipping. The expense of lightening these steamers—the *Millet*, steam lighter for the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, costs the S. S. N. Co. $2,500 per month; and the *Conquest*, for the China C. S. N. Company, nearly as much; the Pilot Co., for their vessel, the *Algerine*, charge, for a full cargo from outside the bar to Tientsin, $300 a trip; for the *Pathfinder*, $150 to $200. Regular Chinese cargo boats charge 16 cents per picul. The Taku Tug, Lighter, and Pilot Company is the richest Company in China, thanks to the bar. As long as this great impediment stands in the way, it is impossible for the S. S. N. Company, or C. C. S. N. Company to lower either freights or passage money; and it is as well to draw your readers' attention to this. When Parliament meets in February, members who will take up the "China question" will then be in possession of all these facts from the papers from Shanghai. If Mr. Wade happened to be at Peking just now, and important telegrams had to be sent to our Government, look at the serious detention!

The following is the list of our winter force:—French gunboat *Surprise*, Russian gunboat *Morge*, U.S. corvette *Monocacy*, H.M. gunboat *Restrel*, to be immediately relieved by the *Growler*; and the German gunboat *Cyclops* is expected, but not likely to come; the German Government do not seem inclined to spend much on protecting their subjects at the Treaty Ports.—Li-hung-chang came down in his steam barge from the city on the 1st instant, to inspect the torpedoes which were afterwards fired off, much to his satisfaction.—Mr. Wade is expected daily, and Messrs. Hillier and Brown are waiting here to accompany him to Peking.

Weather setting in cold, and frosty during the night. Trade at this port is almost ruined, and it is reported many Chinese hongs will close at the end of the year. The new China Merchants' Steam Company's steamship *Pautah* is to be inspected on her return to this port by His Excellency the Viceroy Li Hung-chang. The Chinese who have already inspected her are highly pleased at the way she is fitted up for their comfort. The newly appointed Japanese Vice-Consul at Tientsin, Mr. J. Ikeda, has gone to Peking, but returns to take up his appointment in a week.—*N. C. Daily News correspondent.*

NEWCHWANG.

The shipping in port amounts to about forty vessels, several of which are "seeking."—*E. McNeil, Aarhuus, C. Andrews*, and *Eleanor*. A week ago, when produce was cheaper, they could have got employment at as good a rate, if not better, than in Chefoo, but they have waited too long, and now, some of them will have to go away in ballast, or accept very low freights. The going away in ballast will be establishing a precedent, for it will be the first time such a thing has happened. It will not be the fault of the port, however, but in some instances, at any rate, because captains refused reasonable rates. Business, there is nothing very favourable to write about. Produce is dear and scarce, I should say scarce and therefore dear, for the quality of the peas is hardly up to last year's production but compare the rates, *i.e.*—

	Nov.	Oct. 28th, 1874.
Beancake.....	Tls. 3.30 per 10 ps.....	Tls. 2.75 per 10 ps.
Oil.....	4.30 per pic.....	2.50 per pic.
Peas.....	3.10 per 300 c.....	2.12 per 300 c.

Some people are quite disappointed that they were not ordered to clear out. It would have been so nice to take a run down south at the expense of John Chinaman, and have a few weeks with the savage pheasant. I fear this place stinks in the nostrils of you luckier mortals, for next to departure for spirit land, you will say "Gone to Newchwang."—*N. C. Daily News.*

In Baltimore there are from 1,500 to 2,000 vacant dwelling houses.

The English North Po Expedition refused to take any women along. In that frozen country, you know, a human voice can be heard two miles, and it's a mean trick not to let the women have a chance to see if they couldn't be heard twice as far.

HANKOW RACES.

FIRST DAY.—NOVEMBER 3RD.

The AUTUMN CUP, value $100; for all ponies; weight for inches, as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. Once round.

Mr. Molesworth's Eclipse..... 1
Mr. Merry's Shiogoon..... 2
Mr. Monetary's Soud..... 3

The HACK PLATE, value $50; ponies entered for this race are excluded from all races at this meeting except Champion Sweepstakes and Consolation; weight for inches, as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. Half-a-Mile.

Mr. Haslam's King Koffee..... 1
Mr. Walter's Scool..... 2
Mr. Merry's Monsieur..... 3

The MAIDEN STAKES, value $100; for ponies that have never run at any previous meeting; weight for inches, as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Monetary's P. P..... 1
Mr. Piscator Walker's Joint Account..... 2
Mr. Merry's Alarm..... 3

The LOTTERY CUP, value $3 per cent. on lotteries; weight, 9st. 10lb. for 12 hands, and an increase of 3lb. for every inch above. Entrance, Tls. 5. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Merry's Tamasha..... 1
Mr. Monetary's Slug..... 2
Mr. Piscator Walker's Rejected..... 3

The LEDGER CUP, value $100; presented; weight 9st. 10lb. for 12 hands, and an increase of 3lbs. for every inch above; winners at previous meeting 7lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One Mile.

Mr. Merry's Shiogoon..... 1
Mr. Molesworth's Eclipse..... 2
Mr. Monetary's Soud..... 3

The COMPRADORE CUP, value $120; presented by the Compradores of Hankow; weight 9st. 10lb. for 12 hands, and an increase of 3lbs. for every inch above. Entrance, Tls. 5. Two Miles.

Mr. Merry's Tamasha..... 1
Mr. Monetary Slug..... 2
Mr. Piscator Walker's Rejected..... 3

SECOND DAY.

The SOUBEY PLATE, value Tls. 75; catch weights. Entrance, Tls. 5. Half a Mile.

Mr. Merry's Tamasha..... 1
Mr. Piscator Walker's Surprise..... 2
Mr. Piscator Walker's Joint Account..... 3

The CHA-SZE CUP, value $120; presented; weight, 9st. 10lb. for 12 hands, and an increase of 3lb. for every inch above; winners at this and previous meetings 7lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Merry's Shiogoon..... 1
Mr. Molesworth's Eclipse..... 2

The VISITORS' CUP, value $200; presented by the visitors to Hankow; for ponies that have never run at any previous meeting; weight for inches, as per scale; winners of the Maiden Stakes 7lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Monetary's P. P..... 1
Mr. Merry's Alarm..... 2
Mr. Piscator Walker's Rejected..... 3

The CONSOLATION STAKES, value $75; for all beaten ponies at this meeting; weight for inches, as per scale. Entrance, Tls 5. Once round.

Mr. Piscator Walker's Surprise..... 1
Mr. Merry's Monsieur..... 2
Mr. Piscator Walker's Joint Account..... 3

The CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES; a forced entry for all winners, excepting winner of Hack Plate, optional for all other ponies that have run at this meeting; weight for inches, as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 10 each, with $50 from the fund. One Mile.

Mr. Merry's Shiogoon..... 1
Mr. Molesworth's Eclipse..... 2
Mr. Merry's Tamasha..... 3

The weather was delightful, and the course flying.—*N. C. Daily News.*

A ROMANCE IN HAMBURG.

Complaints are often made that the age of romance is past, but even in these prosaic days there are occasional occurrences which equal the most surprising inventions of novelists. One of these is at present being commented on by the German papers. About twelve years ago—so the story runs—a lady and gentleman presented themselves before a hotel in Hamburg and demanded admission. They engaged rooms, and remained about a fortnight, when, as they were unable to pay the bill, the landlord was obliged to request them to seek other quarters. They went away, but when the host entered their bedroom he saw to his amazement a cradle, in which, to his still greater amazement, he discovered on examination a pretty little girl about four months old. The landlady was summoned, and after a great many exclamations the question arose, what was to be done? It so happened that the worthy pair who owned the hotel had no family, so, as the parents could not be found, they good-naturedly resolved to adopt the child. About two years afterwards the landlord fell into difficulties, had to give up his hotel and took to his old trade of tailoring. He was no more successful as a tailor than as a hotel-keeper, and he and his wife had to undergo many hardships; but they were always kind to the daughter they had taken to their home in better days. A week or two ago his goods were about to be distrained; and with difficulty he persuaded the officer to grant him a respite of a single day. In the evening, when the family were looking forward to a dismal morrow, a gentleman called and desired to speak with the former hotel-keeper. Need it be said who this gentleman was? He was, of course, the mysterious stranger who had left his daughter at the hotel twelve years before. He and his wife had emigrated to America, and having made a comfortable fortune he had come back to claim his child. He was overwhelmed with delight to see her so well cared for, and at once handed to the happy old man a sum of 2,000 thalers." How the little girl felt in parting with the old people and going away with strangers who suddenly turned out to be her parents, report says not. It is to be hoped other needy couples will not be induced to act in a like manner, for it is doubtful whether such an experiment would often be attended with similar success.—*Globe.*

WHERE WE DEAL.

In the year 1874 we imported foreign and colonial merchandise, for consumption or resale, of the value of above 370 millions sterling, and we exported produce of the United Kingdom of the value of nearly 240 millions, making a total of nearly 610 millions. The bulk of this vast trade—above 500 millions of it—was with 16 countries:—with the United States, 102 millions; with France, 63 millions; with British India, above 55 millions; with Germany, nearly 45 millions; with Australia, nearly 38 millions; with Russia, nearly 30 millions; with Holland, 29 millions; with British North America, above 21 millions; with Belgium, 21 millions; with China, above 20 millions; with Brazil, nearly 15 millions; with Egypt, 14 millions; with Spain and the Canary Islands, above 13 millions; with Turkey, nearly 13 millions; with Sweden, nearly 12 millions; with Italy, 10 millions. Holland and Belgium serve, in part, as gateways for a trade really carried on with Central Europe, and Egypt for trade with the East. The 16 countries above named do not stand in the same order in the amount of imports and exports. In 1874 we imported merchandise from the United States of the value of nearly 74 millions sterling, but exported thither our own produce to the value of not quite 28½ millions. Our imports from France exceeded 46½ millions, but our own exports thither were not very much over 16½ millions. Our imports from British India exceeded 31 millions; our exports thither were a little over 24 millions. On the other hand, our imports from Germany were below 20 millions, but our exports thither were nearly 25 millions. Our imports from Australia were less than 19 millions, our exports thither were rather over 19 millions. Our imports from Russia reached nearly 21 millions; our exports thither not 9 millions. Our imports from, and exports to Holland were nearly equal, both exceeding 14 millions. Our imports from British North America reached nearly 12 millions, our exports thither not 9½ millions. Our imports from Belgium exceeded 15 millions, our exports thither were below 6 millions. Our imports from China were nearly 12 millions, our exports thither were less than 8½ millions. Our imports from Brazil amounted to 7 millions, our exports thither were larger by nearly £700,000. Our imports from Egypt were 10½ millions, our exports thither little more than 3½ millions. Our imports from Spain exceeded nine millions; our exports thither were less than half that amount. Our imports from Turkey were below six millions; our exports thither exports exceeded seven millions. Our imports from Sweden were 8½ millions; our exports thither were less than 3½ millions. Our imports from Italy exceeded 3½ millions; our exports thither were nearly 6½ millions. Our imports from these 16 countries in 1874 amounted to nearly 309 millions sterling, and our exports thither of our own produce exceeded 191 millions, without including our exports of foreign and colonial goods.—*Times.*

A VISIT TO THE CHINESE CAMP IN AUSTRALIA.

In his official capacity as warden and police magistrate, Mr. Cogden, accompanied by the Mayor, Detective Alexander, and Sergeant Drought, visited the Chinese Camp on Saturday afternoon. Chin Kit, the interpreter, also formed one of the party. No intelligence had reached the Camp of an intended visit, and therefore it was seen in its every-day habit. Immediately upon arrival, the party proceeded to the various hotels or shanties which adorn this Celestial retreat; and though the abrupt and unceremonious inspection of rooms and private boudoirs, where occasionally were met damsels in half-English and half-Chinese attire, might naturally have caused irritation and annoyance, the visitors were received with apparent welcome. It is almost needless to say that all these buildings are wooden. The colonial style of bar is adopted, and indeed, so far as the front view of the houses is concerned, no difference is discernible from the ordinary run of such places elsewhere. There was even a large billiard-table in connection with one of the bars; and, but for the presence of the Chinese aristocrats who handled the cues, the place might have been taken for an English public-house. But it is when the rooms behind the bar are invaded that the visitor sees the Chinese style of architecture pure and simple. Rooms they can hardly be called; rather do they resemble pigeon-holes, innocent of ventilation and dark as Erebus. In each is fitted up a flat board about 2 feet 6 inches from the floor, which is covered with Chinese matting. Upon this primitive structure a mattress is some times placed with the usual concomitants in sheets and blankets, and there John reclines smoking his opium pipe in tranquillity and delight till sleep or stupor overtakes him. The dimensions of these liliputian rooms do not on an average exceed 6 feet in length, breadth, and height. Most of them are furnished with a little window not much larger than a ship's port or bull's-eye, which admits light barely sufficient to distinguish even the largest article of furniture, viz., the squatting board. Shady cribs they are of a truth. In a few the exploring party surprised some Chinamen and women, but nothing of a flagrantly immoral character was seen. The omnipresent opium pipe, of course, constituted the chief ornament of such enchanting boudoirs; but the girls or, more correctly, the "wives" of the Chinamen, denied ever using it. Such statements, however, are not deserving of credit. As is well-known, opium smoking is the prime cause of so many cases of seduction that have made the Camp the notorious place it is. However, not one was seen under the spell on the occasion—a circumstance mainly owing to the early hour of the day. To return. These rooms thickly cluster the rear of every hotel in the Camp. A passage about 2½ feet in width usually runs down the centre of the building from the bar to the back yard, and on each side of this narrow passage they are ranged in order. But it would be erroneous to suppose that all the rooms are of this description. Some of them are incomparably better. To give an illustration, our reporter saw a bedroom where the well-papered walls were tastefully decorated with pictures in sandalwood frames, and the furniture consisted of a large canopied bed draped with spotless linen (the upper part of which was emblazoned with a Chinese motto in gold characters), a toilet table, washstand, chairs, &c., all of polished mahogany. The *tout ensemble* was very pleasing—almost inviting. Much cleanliness was noticeable in these houses, and in not a few instances the floors were as white and shiny as hard scrubbing could possibly make them. But dirt and filth were almost invariably met with in the yards; the drainage seemed capable of being immensely improved, and a more rigid enforcement of sanitary laws generally appeared desirable. Private dwellings were not visited, and well it was they were not, for many of them were of a most dilapidated and "unhealthy" appearance—the bare idea of entering being provocative of agonizing itch! Still, the improvements that have been made generally throughout the camp in the matter of buildings is surprising, and compares flatteringly with the style of "architecture" which prevailed five years ago. As to the women, few were seen, most of them having taken alarm and decamped; but those who were observed were by no means ill-favoured in appearance. Almost every one wore Chinese shoes and tunics, the latter being fastened by orthodox loops over small gilt buttons in front, and having wide open sleeves. Their hair too, was studded with Chinese trifles and talismanic property, while their fingers were bedecked with numerous rings of doubtful metallic worth. Several of their children were running about, and furnished a delightful study to a Darwinian gentleman of the company. In them the blending of the two races was strikingly illustrated. The general contour of the face was European, and the features, regarded collectively, partook largely of the European caste; but the thick, coarse quality of the hair, the triangular formation of the eye, the tendency of the nose to flatten from the bridge, and the cheek bones cropping up just sufficiently to show the hybrid, unmistakably demonstrated the parentage to be Chinese. Taste differs very much; but in our opinion these children looked remarkably well

PROPOSED ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL FOR WESTMINSTER.

On the 19th September, Cardinal Manning presided over a great demonstration of the League of the Cross and other Roman Catholic temperance organizations, held on the site of what is intended to be the new Cathedral for the Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Westminister. This site is at the top of Victoria-street, near the junction with the Vauxhall-bridge-road. A large number of persons came to join in processions headed by bands and banners from all parts of London and the suburbs. Cardinal Manning, who was received with cheers, in addressing the meeting, said some of them as they went away might ask if their parish churches were not enough for them. Well, he was the parish priest of all London, and had no parish church. He was like an admiral who had a fleet, good boats, good captains, a large crew of good men, and was yet without an admiral's ship. Every parish needed its parish church, and every diocese needed its cathedral. They were bound to build this cathedral. It might not be finished for 100 years—it might be that there would be many Archbishops of Westminster buried before it was reared; but it would never be finished if it was not begun, and those who came after would be nearer the completion for what was done that day. Some wise men might take them to task for commencing a cathedral which might take 100 years to build, but some Catholics would be there to see its completion, the children and children's children of those around would see it, and would thank their father for what they had done. He reminded them that the Catholics had built a cathedral in Sydney, and when it was burnt down rebuilt it. What, he said, they had done twice, surely the Catholics of England could do once. This could be done by a little self-dental. Some might ask why hardworking men should be urged to make this self-sacrifice. He could tell them that he asked the total abstainers because now that they were total abstainers they could do it and not feel it. There was a time when they had no money in their pockets, their wives had no clothes, their children no shoes, and little food at meal times. But all this was changed by their practice of total abstinence, and some of the money they had thus saved should go to the glory of God, and thus be an example for orders to follow them in the good work. His Eminence proceeded to say that if they worked in this cause he would ask for the special benediction of His Holiness upon the work, and concluded by giving his benediction to the assemblage, which then dispersed.

The following are the particulars of this great scheme:—Some land in the rear of Victoriat street was acquired and purchased for the purpose in 1866, and two years later the area was nearly doubled by the purchase of another site adjoining, and forming together with it a parallelogram, between two and three acres in extent, "sufficient," to use Dr. Manning's own words, "for a Cathedral worthy of the Metropolitan See." The whole cost, we believe, was a little over £35,000. The acquisition of this second plot of ground superseded the first designs for a Cathedral which had been drawn out and approved; but the design which it is now intended to carry out has been gradually matured for nine years, and will be followed out with as little deviation as possible. It is not intended that the Cathedral should be the work of a generation, or even of half a century; perhaps, not even of a century; and Dr. Manning has been more than once heard to express a hope that he may not himself live to consecrate it, for if it should be finished in his life time, it would not be a Metropolitan Church worthy of the country. The architect therefore has chosen as his model the period at which Gothic art may be said to have culminated—namely, the latter half of the 13th century, a period at which the architects contrived to cover the largest areas by aid of the fewest supports, and the application of the least quantity of dead materials. The capacity of the building has been governed by the magnitude of the site. Consequently in the new church at Westminster nearly all the features common to our larger Cathedrals will be found to be represented. The great Western façade—we use the terms "Western," "Eastern," &c., in the sense in which they are understood by Church architects, though it will probably be impossible to observe the points of the compass strictly—will be not less than 170 feet in width. It will be flanked with two towers, each 50 feet square, and pierced with three portals, one in the centre and two others at the sides. The front will be 130 feet and the towers 200 feet in height; and at some future time, when the whole plan has been completed, they will be surmounted by spires rising to the full altitude of 400 feet, nearly as high as the cross of St. Paul's. On entering, the visitor will find himself in a spacious nave, 50 feet in breadth, and separated from a set of double aisles on his right, and his left by an arcade of seven lofty and solid arches, each bay or arch being 22 feet wide and 60 feet in height. The first of the double aisles will be 20 feet and the second or outside aisle 20 feet in width, so that the nave may be said to consist not of three, but of five aisles, with a total interior width of 144ft. This arrangement will be at once recognized by those who are familiar with the interior of Notre Dame, at Paris. Surmounting this arcade, at about 60ft. from the ground, will be the triforium running round all the building. This again will be surmounted by, or rather incorporated with, the clerestory, together, making a further elevation of 65ft., and raising the total height of the nave to 125ft. The inner pair of the double aisles will have above it a triforium and clerestory of its own, so as to throw abundant light into the interior of the building. The windows above and below will be each of four lights, with simple geometrical tracery. The transepts are intended, by the necessities of the ground available, to be very shallow, and, in fact, will not be very distinguishable in the external view; they will, however, be of the same width internally as the nave, apart from its aisles; they will each have an aisle running parallel to it, at right angles to the other aisles; the length of the transepts will be 210 feet. The exact dimensions of the building will be as follows:—Length, 400 feet; breadth, 144 feet; height, 130 feet. The choir of the church is designed to be terminated apsidally, the other aisles of the nave being carried on so as to run round it at the back of the high altar, and to open into seven octagonal chapels, which will form, as it were, a corona of alters, somewhat after the plan of the eastern chapels of Westminster Abbey. The side chapels in the whole building will amount to no less than 25, each with its separate altar. The entire fabric is to be built of Portland stone, and the whole of the interior will be vaulted with that material. The glazing used throughout the building is to be the best plain British plate-glass, set in copper frames instead of the usual lead, for the sake of permanence. There will be an abundance also of stained and painted glass, but this will be so contrived as to be hung on in the interior of other glazing like pictures. It is intended that only a portion of the entire plan shall be commenced at first, and this, in all probability, will consist of several bays of the nave with its aisles; and possibly when these have been carried up 60 feet they will be covered in with a temporary roof, leaving the upper portion of the work to be finished hereafter. This part, however, as soon as completed, will be fitted up in such a way as to serve for most of the purposes of a Cathedral—at all events, for a time; and it will give space not merely for the solemnities of Christmas and of Holy Week, and for High Mass and Vespers on all days of precept, but also for the public ordinations, of the clergy according to Canon Law, at their proper seasons, the holding of diocesan Synods, &c. It only remains to add that the cost of the first instalment of the work is estimated at about £80,000; and that among the contributors of donations or subscriptions spread over terms of years are the Emperor and Empress of Austria, the ex-Queen of Spain, the late Comptes de Montalembert, and most of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry. Cardinal Manning heads the subscription list with a donation of £1,000, and a bequest of £5,000 more, which has been placed at his disposal. His brother, Mr. Charles J. Manning, gives £600; Countess Tasker £1,000, Monsignor Patterson £800, and the late Mr. J. R. Hope Scott, Q.C., £500. Contributions in aid of the project have also been sent from the inhabitants of Rome, but the exact amount of them is not stated.—*Times.*

An American paper begins a forcible appeal to its delinquent subscribers with this touching sentence, "We must dun or be done."

A Manchester firm, which takes all its *employés* for a day's trip to the seaside during the summer, decided last year to visit Blackpool. It is the general custom of the workers to have a dip in the sea before beginning the usual amusements. "Eh, mon, how dirty, ye, are?" said one hale Lancashire lad to his fellow bather. "Missed the trip last year," was the laconic rejoinder.

REMARABLE INVESTIGATIONS.

A learned official of the library at Versailles has been following investigations that would certainly have cost a man his liberty one hundred and ten years ago. For M. le Roy is most impertinently curious to know how much a Royal mistress costs the State. A finer example for study than Jeanne Poisson, Marquise de Pompadour, could not be found. Taking, first, her money value, it appears from manuscripts in the Prefecture of the Seine et Oise, that Madame de Pompadour built or restored ten superb country-houses, to wit, the Chateaux de Crécy, d'Aunay, de la Celle, de l'Ermitage, de Menais, de Champs, de Saint Ouen, d'Oillé, de Crôon, and de Bellevue. Town houses she had at Paris, Versailles, Compiègne, and Fontainebleau. By the accounts of her builders, gardeners, and tradesmen, carefully preserved, it seems that d'Aunay alone cost her for embellishments 2,903,267 livres 7 sous 4 deniers—£116,000 in our day, worth nearly double as much a century ago. Madame le Marquise received for pin money every year 1,767,674 livres. Such a modest sum did not content her, of course. The annual deficit averaged 200,000f. which she generally covered by the sale of Royal presents. Thanks to the scrupulous accuracy with which the Pompadour accounts were kept, M. le Roy is able to prove that, in the nineteen years of her "progress," Madame la Marquise spent 4,005,900 livres in voyages of pleasure and theatrical representations. Her stable bills for hay and corn amounted to 1,300,000 livres. Her coachmakers' and horse-dealers' little claims were recognised to the extent of 1,800,000 livres. The actual sum shown in these curious documents, to have been spent by the favourite is 36,827,268 livres 16 sous 5 deniers. But we know that such expenses as are here set down did not represent the whole cost of Madame la Marquise. In the one year 1278, M. le Marquis, her brother, received 150,000 livres of *route viagère*, 400,000 livres as a "gratification," and 230,000 livres to pay his debts. And all the corners of the earth sent presents to the Sultana. The sale of her furniture alone lasted twelve months. M. le Roy calculates that France paid something like 100,000,000f. for the blessing of Jeanne Poisson, leaving aside the charges of the infamous Deer Park. On the other hand her charities are set down, with equal care.—In nineteen years they came to 150,000f.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

SUNDAY, 14th November.

Sales of New Patna yesterday, of ordinary and select chests, have been made at the same rates last given, $622½ and $632½. And sales of Malwa also have been effected on the before-mentioned terms. To-day nothing has been done in either kind of Bengal drug or Malwa. The last quotation for New Benares remains unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 4/0½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/1½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/1½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/1½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 220⅝
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 220⅝
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares,—5 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$580 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,350 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 105 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$210 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$540 per share, sales.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$149 per share, sales.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$169 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—42 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—5 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 73 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—52 per cent. discount.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103.

SALES ON NOVEMBER 13TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Shellfish, 20 cases, at $38.00 to $40.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 10 packages, at $24.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.
Brown Sugar, 200 bags, at $2.70, by Yee-shun-tai to travelling trader.
Bird's Nests (1st quality), 1 case, at $1,200.00, Yee-shun-tai to travelling trader.
Large Sharksfins, 5 packages, at $42.50, by Kwai-mow to travelling trader.
Mushrooms, 20 cases, at $82.00, by Tung-chong-yue travelling trader.
Red Dates, 50 bags, at $2.30, by Kwong-wo-cheung-ung to travelling trader.
White Wax, 3 pieces, at $81.50, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 14 bags, at $9.30, by Yee-fcoong to travelling trader.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 20th inst.
Do.	Admiral Devoulx	Carrique	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Huntley Castle	Hughan	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Monsoon	Geo. Hunter	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Pilgrim	Fowle	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Meteor	Dircksen	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YOKOHAMA	Alaska (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
CALLAO	Fray Bentos	Ramon Mota	Hongkong	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	A. B. MacTavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Cassandra (str.)	Langer	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
Do. BOMBAY, &c.	Khiva (str.)	Perrins		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Tigre (str.)	Brunet		Messageries Maritimes	On 18th inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	Clanchy	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	Panay (str.)	Goyenechea	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Glaucus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
Do.	Avoca (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	F. Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 17th inst., daylight.
Do. AND AMOY	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	To-day, at 5 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

HAVING received their first delivery of GOODS for the

AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS,

solicit an Inspection of the following:—

Rich Black GLACÉ and GROSGRAIN SILK, from the best French makers.

Colored GROSGRAIN and FANCY SILKS, in all the Newest Shades.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in the New Textures.

WOOL POPLINS.

Plain and Figured Japanese SILKS.

All WOOL SERGES.

Colored MERINOS.

Scotch PLAIDS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES.

Richly Embroidered CASHMERE TABLIERS, MANTLES, and SLEEVELESS JACKETS.

The Newest Shapes in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH JACKETS trimmed with Fur.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS of the latest styles, direct from Paris.

The New Shapes in Ladies' and Children's FELT HATS.

A large assortment of WOOL SHAWLS and PALLIUMS.

BALL DRESSES and OPERA CLOAKS.

Black SILK VELVET of the best makes.

Black and Colored VELVETEEN.

The New Shades in RIBBONS. TURQUOISES to match.

SASHES and SASH RIBBONS.

SILK SCARVES.

LACE, MUSLIN, and LINEN SETS.

SWANSDOWN and FUR TRIMMINGS.

SWANSDOWN COLLARS, PELERINES, and MUFFS.

BUGLE LACES, GIMPS, and FRINGES.

Children's CLOTH JACKETS.

Boys' CLOTH SUITS, in all sizes.

Infants' ROBES, PELISSES, and CLOAKS.

BABY LINEN and Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies' FANCY FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Best French KID GLOVES.

BOOTS and SHOES of DAWSON'S Best make,

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,

HONGKONG

AND AT SHANGHAI.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts,.....$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints,.....$16 „ „ (2 „)
5 % discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.
Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
tf 144 Hongkong, 28rd January, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Shalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
EX LATE ARRIVALS.

Sandringham TRUNKS, Assorted Sizes.
PATENT KNIFE and FORK CLEANING MACHINE.
Registered FIRE GRATES, Large Assortment.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, do.
Japanned WAITERS, in New Designs.
do. COAL SCOOPS, do.
DESPATCH BOXES, Assorted Sizes.
MALVERN and SPONGE BATHS.
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.
BLOCK TIN TEA KETTLES.
do. TEA and COFFEE POTS.
SARGENT'S Ship's CABOOSES.
SOFT SOAP.
BLUE LIGHTS.
Complete Sets of GLASSWARE, New Patterns.
MANILA CIGARS.
SHELLAC, Finest Orange Quality.
ENGLISH GLUE.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
Best ENGLISH BUNTING, All Colours.
GLENFIELD STARCH.
WASHING BLUE.
POTASH. CHLORIDE of LIME.
Colonial, Sperm, and Stearine Moon CANDLES.
Side LAMPS with Oil and Paraffin Burners.
COPPER BULLSEYE LANTERNS.
Japanned do. do.
COPPER GLOBE LAMPS, Green Glass.
do. do. Ruby do.
CANVAS DELIVERY HOSE.
INDIA-RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.
SHEET RUBBER.
TUCKS' PACKING.
Ship's WATER CLOSETS.
GINGER WINE.
BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.
DANISH and AMERICAN BUTTER, in Tins and Bottles.
ENGLISH and AMERICAN HAMS.
ENGLISH and AMERICAN BACON, in Canvas and Tins.
342 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

JUST RECEIVED:

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS.
COLOGNE WATER and GENERAL PERFUMERY, from ED. PINAUD & Co.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
Double FOWLING PIECES.
REVOLVERS.
DE SAINT MARCHAUX ET CIE.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche.
Fresh SALAD OIL, best brand, at $4.50 per dozen.
Old Cognac BISCUIT DUBOUCHE (large bottles.)
Dépôt de la Compagnie Fermière de Vichy, any Springs, at $3 per doz.
French PRESERVES, in Glass.
A good Breakfast CLARET, at $2.50 per dozen.
GRAND VIN DE SILLERY, at $12 per dozen.
CLARET, in Casks, &c., &c., &c., at very moderate prices.

L. THEVENIN,
44, *Queen's Road, and* 11, *Stanley Street.*
1183 Hongkong, 24th September, 1875.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY,
$4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps,
$3 per Dozen.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.
1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875 has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF A
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work,)
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THE
SILK WORM DISTRICTS,
THE
ISLAND OF FORMOSA,
AND OF
THE COAST OF CHINA;
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NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

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Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENBY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE British Steamship

"DANUBE,"

Captain Clanchy, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
6d 1668 Hongkong, 10th November, 1875.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Thebaud, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 15th inst., at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
4d 1682 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Capt. A. B. MacTavish, will leave this for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
6d 1673 Hongkong, 11th November, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CASSANDRA,"

Captain Langer, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
6d 1678 Hongkong, 11th November, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain F. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
7d 1679 Hongkong, 11th November, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAUCUS"

will be despatched on or about the 17th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1666 Hongkong, 10th November, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR"

will be despatched on or about the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1665 Hongkong, 10th November, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BOMBAY"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the S.S. *Avoca* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1875. [1687

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"AVOCA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1875. [1688

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE Spanish Steamer

"PANAY,"

Captain Goyenechea, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1653 Hongkong, 8th November, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship

"HUNTLEY CASTLE,"

Hughan, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Hongkong;
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.
1683 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship

"PILGRIM,"

Captain Fowle, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1649 Hongkong, 6th November, 1875.

FOR HAMBURG *(Direct.)*

THE A 1 British Barque

"MONSOON,"

Geo. Hunter, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
1657 Hongkong, 9th November, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Bark

"METEOR,"

Dircksen, Master, 595 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1658 Hongkong, 9th November, 1875.

FOR CALLAO.

THE A 1 Peruvian Ship

"FRAY BENTOS,"

Ramon Mota, Master, will meet with quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1616 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE French Bark

"ADMIRAL DEVOULX,"

Captain Carrique, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1539 Hongkong, 15th October, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th November, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th November, 1875, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*TIGRE*," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 17th November, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KHIVA*," Captain PEERINS, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 25th November, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 24th.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 30th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1875.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. ly 1026 July 7

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.

T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for near

Extracts.

COLOUR OF GOLD.

BY DAN O'CONNELL.

Cheer up, old chums and forget the past,
The months of discomfort, disease, and cold,
Come look in this pan, we've struck it at last,
Here, my boy, is a colour of gold,
Colour of gold! Ah! three years ago,
In the season when daisies their sweets unfold,
I said, "Farewell, 'tis the hour to go,"
And I kissed her ringlets—the colour of gold.

We've worked together, Jim, side by side,
In snow and in rain, as men work for life,
I for this sunny-haired, blue-eyed bride,
You for your winsome and waiting wife,
And though others around us made their pile,
Ever to us fell the barren claim,
Patient endurance and ceaseless toil
Availed us nothing, the luck was the same.

But we never lost heart, Jim, for well we knew,
If prayers for the wanderers are heard in heaven,
The sweetheart's for me and the wife's for you,
That were every hour for our safety given,
Would sooner or later turn the tide,
Bring us out victors at last in the strife,
Give to your arms the faithful wife.

Oh, the sweet home meadows, the blithe brown brook,
That caught its tints from verdure and sky,
The old bent willow that sheltered the nook
Where in drowsy noon time we used to lie,
And beyond the river the reaches of sand
Which the west wind flecked with the yellow spume,
The jagged reefs where the tall rocks stand
With their bold breasts to the breakers' fume.

Are before me, my friend, in the great hope now
That our failures are over, our fortune near,
From the torpen that leaps o'er you steep cliff's brow
We will win the prize that has cost us so dear,
Then to work, old chum, for our homes and love,
We'll despond no more, but be earnest and bold,
And to-night with no roof but the stars above,
Our dreams shall indeed be colour of gold.

—From the Sunday Ledger.

BEEFSTEAKS.

HOW TO COOK THEM FOR AN EPICURE.

Some facetious man said once that, although he cared little for a beefsteak in the country, he liked a steak in town. Famous as the country is for many good things, perfectly cooked beefsteaks are not among them. Scarcely greater contrast exists in the whole range of civilized cookery than that between a badly and a well-cooked steak. The former is fried (the frying pan and pat are the only cooking utensils known in many households), until it is so impregnated with fat as to be almost tough, even if it was originally tender, and then deluged in gravy, in which the original flavor of the beefs almost lost. A steak is much better broiled than fried, as, indeed, is almost every sort of meat ever submitted to these two processes. A good, bright fire, topped with charcoal, or, in default of pure carbon, with coke, will produce the intense heat, without smoke, absolutely necessary to cook a steak to perfection. The bars of the gridiron should be thin, and not too close together. When these are thoroughly heated they should be rubbed with a little fat, and are then ready to receive the steak, which, after being severed from the parent rump and trimmed, should undergo no preliminary treatment, save a slight dusting with pepper. Salt should never be by any means put upon the steak until it is cooked, as it causes the juice of the meat to flow; the steak should be turned, and only once turned, with a pair of tongs or a couple of spoons, and should by no means be "prodded" with a fork. All hammering of steaks with cleavers or cutlet bats should be avoided, and the use of hideous contrivances resembling gigantic "back-scratchers," for punching and clapper-clawing the meat to make it tender should be eschewed. Turned only once and broiled for about ten minutes over a clear fire, the steak is cooked, and should then be sprinkled with salt and served on a tremendously hot dish. Oyster sauce, fried onions, or mushrooms are variously esteemed as "accompaniments" to this delicious dish, which every woman should know how to prepare.

JACK AND JOE.

"Jack" the sailor and "Joe" the marine may almost be called household words, so generally are they applied to the men in blue and in red belonging to the Royal Navy; but neither of the terms is satisfactory to the minds of those who have a knowledge of the men in their exact professional personality in this year of grace 1875. When people read of "Jack," or "jolly Jack tar," they have in their minds a fancy personage very unlike the real man. "Joe" conveys no particular characteristic, and was perhaps merely created to run side by side with "Jack," as the two men run side by side in life, and often lie side by side in death. The word "Jack" suggests, we believe, a sort of compound of Anson's seamen, with their pockets full of doubloons, William, in "Black-eyed Susan," Cooper's Long Tom Coffin, Nelson's Coxswain, who is traditionally supposed to have offered to drink in turn all the grogs proposed for his choice, a character distinguished by a carelessness of money and recklessness of life, with a good deal of powerful swearing. But this picture is far from being a close likeness of the men whom we know so well, and are about to speak of. "Blue-jacket" is the term given to all the men in the Royal Navy who wear the serge uniform frock, in distinction to the Marines, who being soldiers for service at sea, wear the blue and red cloth of the British army. What is the real character of the Blue-jacket as he exists in her Majesty's navy? "Jack" is an imagination, but the Blue-jacket is a reality, and, taking a good average type, a man of twenty-six years of age, we find as a rule he is very steady, well-behaved, rather reserved, cleanly, and sober, abominably conceited, personally vain to a degree; thinks he can do anything, because he is obliged to have a smattering of so many things; he is, however, civil speaking, and has very good manners; he is careful, very careful, of his money, no one more so; generally married, and proud of his home and children. He looks at his life seriously, feels that he has to improve it on all opportunities, and to fight through bravely; but he is very much inclined to be an eye-servant, for those above him have so much power over his present and future that he is naturally apt to look to them personally for approval, instead of doing his duty in a straightforward manner. He is not very hard-working, but still a wonderful amount of work can be got out of him. Taking him altogether, made as he is by the service itself—for he commences in boyhood—he is a very fair specimen of the *genus homo*. The marine, being enlisted as other soldiers are, commences his sea life as an adult, presumably with some sort of character formed. Before going to sea he perhaps spends a couple of years in barracks, where he leads a purely soldier's life in a garrison town, getting only a glimpse of ship life from the stories he hears in his barrack-room, so that when he does embark for service afloat he takes with him his own personality plus the influence of the barrack-room, and has to adapt himself as best he may to a new state of being; for, with the exception of going aloft and the daily pulling in boats, his life is the same as that of the Blue-jacket; the result is to make him really half soldier and half sailor. He has all the soldier's stolidity, but gains a handiness and an ease of manners which make him distinctively a marine, proud of the motto "Per Mare per Terram." He is perhaps not so well behaved afloat as he is on shore, losing some of that military smartness for which his corps is eminently distinguished on terra firma, but, like the Blue-jacket, he is careful of his money, and generally takes on shore again a very fair sum. There is nothing antagonistic now between the two bodies of men; that which presses on the one, equally presses on the other, and their feelings are very much in common.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

AN EPISODE OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

One day, in one of the inclosed buildings near Lucknow, a great number of prisoners were taken, nearly all Sepoys. After the fight they were all brought in to the officer commanding my regiment, and in the morning the order came that they should all be shot. It chanced that it was my turn to command the firing-party. I asked the prisoners their names and regiment. After hearing some five or six, one Sepoy said he belonged to the —— regiment, which was that my son had been in. I, of course, asked him if he had known my son, Anuntee Ram, of the light company. He answered that that was his own name; but this being a very common name, and having always imagined that my son, as I had never heard from him, must have died of the Scinde fever, it did not at first strike me; but when he informed me that he came from Tillowee, my heart leapt in my mouth. Could he be my son? There was no doubt of it, for he gave my name as his father, and he fell down at my feet, imploring my pardon. He, with all the other men in the regiment, had mutinied, and had gone to Lucknow. Once the deed was done, what was he to do? Where was he to go, if he had ever been inclined to escape? At four o'clock in the day the prisoners were all to be shot, and I must be my son's executioner. Such is fate! I went to the Major Sahib, and requested I might be relieved from this duty as a very great favour; but he was very angry, and said he should bring me to a court-martial for trying to shirk my duty; he would not believe I was a faithful servant of the English Government—he was sure my heart was in reality with the mutineers—he would hear me no longer. At last my feelings as a father got the better of me, and I burst into a flood of tears. I told him I would shoot every one of the prisoners with my own hands if he ordered me, but I confessed that one of them was my son. The major declared what I urged was only an excuse to get off shooting my own brotherhood. But at last his heart seemed touched, and he ordered my unhappy son to be brought before him, and questioned him very strictly. I shall never forget this terrible scene; for one moment I never thought of asking his life to spared—that he did not deserve. He became convinced of the truth of my statement, and ordered me to be relieved from this duty. I went to my tent, bowed down with grief, made worse by the gibes and taunts poured on me by the Sikhs, who declared I was a renegade. In a short time I heard the deadly volley. My son had received the reward of mutiny! He showed no fear, but I would rather he had been killed in fight. Through the kindness of the major I was allowed to perform the funeral rite over my misguided son—the only one of the prisoners over whom it was performed, for the remaining bodies were all thrown to the jackals and vultures. I had not heard from my son since just after my return from slavery. I had not seen him since I went to Cabool, and thus I met him again, untrue to his salt, in open rebellion against the master who had fed his father and himself. But enough—more is unnecessary. He was not the only one who mutinied [literally he was not alone when he mutinied]. The major told me afterwards that he was much blamed by the other officers for allowing the funeral rite to be performed on a rebel. But if good deeds wipe away sins—which I have heard some sahibs believe as well as we do—his sins will be very white. Bad fortune never attends on the merciful.—"*Autobiography of a Sepoy*" in *Contemporary Review.*

A MAN AND PORPOISE FIGHT.

The fish had been disporting himself close to the shore, and when the tide reached its lowest ebb he found himself penned up in a lake of perhaps a hundred yards long, formed by the sand-bars of the inlet in front of the railroad depôt. Seaward the fish would have had to plough over ten feet of sand to reach deep water, and up the inlet another bar stretched across so scantily covered with water that the fish, after many fruitless efforts, ceased to attempt to escape in that way. The idlers on the beach were first made aware of his presence by the appearance of what they all believed to be a shark's fin cutting the water in its swift darts from one bar to another. Although the imprisoned fish occasionally took long leaps above water, succeeded by dives in the true porpoise fashion, "A shark! a shark!" was passed from one mouth to another, and the bathers hastily bestook themselves to the beach with a haste that savoured of panic. Among these was one man, Michael O'Brien, of Dean and Smith-streets, Brooklyn, who had been entertaining spectators with his marvellous feats in swimming. As soon as he saw the cause of the panic he determined to make an effort to catch a fish weighing more than himself, despite the fact that he, too, believed it to be shark. The fish made a dart in shore, and O'Brien leaped into the water, and at the first attempt grappled it around the body with both arms. The finny monster seemed a little dazed at first, and O'Brien had assumed an upright position with it in his arms, and was staggering towards the beach before it made a struggle; when it did waggle its tail however, O'Brien's grasp loosened and the fish darted mid-lake, where the water was eight feet deep in places. O'Brien swam out after him, and with great courage grappled him again in the deep water. The porpoise dived, and the man disappeared with him, and reappeared twenty feet distant, but together, O'Brien apparently having found a fin that was not too slimy to hold on to. The fish seemed thoroughly frightened, and made a swift break towards the bay, towing the man along, both disappearing and reappearing, as the fish chose to dive or rise. In the shallower water O'Brien again recovered a foothold on the bottom, and released the fin to take a better working grasp around the body of the propoise. The fish made a grand effort for liberty, and almost lifted his tormenter out of the water by a flirt of his tail. It succeeded in freeing itself, and darted off for the other bar, O'Brien following, not so speedily, of course, but fast enough to establish his claim to the highest rank in the natatorial art. The fish was penned in again, and O'Brien got another hold around his body. The slime was too yielding for his grasp, and the tapering body of the fish slid through his arms. Both were well nigh exhausted now, the fish too much so to swim out of the reach of his pursuer, and the man too tired to exert strength enough to lift his prey out upon the beach. O'Brien, however, renewed his grip upon the pectoral fin of the porpoise, and both were quiescent for a few seconds to regain breath. The fish recovered soonest, and made another dart for liberty toward the outlet bar. This time he was successful; the tide having risen enough during the fight to leave a foot of water over the sand. An incoming wave helped him half over by the undertow, and a second lifted him clean across. O'Brien was close to him when he reached deep water, and watched his porpoiseship swimming from wave to wave until he got clear beyond the breakers. It was a gallant fight. The fish was all six feet, weighing, perhaps, too hundred pounds, and in his supposed character of a shark was an antagonist to be avoided rather than willingly encountered. O'Brien, the all but successful contestant, is a modest-looking individual, about five feet-seven inches high, of muscular build, and trained to athletic feats. Still he would not be taken for a man who would take the chances he did "just for the fun of it," as he afterwards remarked.—*New York Mercury.*

SHAKESPEARE'S LONDON

The London of the present is, from east to west, up and down, nearly a straight street, no less than thirteen miles; from north to south about nine miles. Sharkespeare's town was not more three miles from east to west, and two miles from north to south. It seems a pity that there is no map proper of the London of that day. It would be quite possible to construct one with very considerable accuracy. Such map, as we take it, would do more for the carrying us into the time of Shakespeare than a lifetime of researches into minute points of chronology and mere antiquarianism, about which so much time and thought and painstaking have been, and are, spent—things, by-the-bye, which could have had but little influence on the life of the poet, or on his way of work, and might have occured to anybody. But the town, and street, and house he lived in, had, and, must have had, their influence, and a mighty influence too. Why, the very names of the quaint and narrow streets must have told upon him, though not so much as might have been predicated. What sort of street did he live in? Is there any now at all like it anywhere in huge London? Now the "Schmyt-Fyeld" of Shakespeare's experience must have been a somewhat remarkable locality, however looked at; and "Houlburne" a quaint thoroughfare to pass along. On the south side of the Thames the "bear-bating" would certainly startle a modern Londoner, and Shakespeare must have dwelt very near indeed to the "bear" building. But of all strange and, to our mind, inconceivable spots, the London Bridge of that day must have been the very strangest. It was, as is well known, lined with houses on each side of it, with but a narrow, ill-paved roadway, with gable ended houses. No sort of attention to regularity in the building of them, with gaps every here and there wherein you might turn and get a look at the furious tide as it rushed through the narrow Gothic arches and piers. Shakespeare must have passed over and over this bridge, and between its gable-ended houses many, and many a time, and looked into its quaint and curiously small shop-windows, from the Globe—and we feel sure he lived near the Globe—to the Blackfriars. What would some of us not now give to go this little journey?—to walk from the Globe through the narrow, ill-paved, picturesque, muddy street, and narrow, tortuous ways and courts, to the foot of the bridge; then over the bridge, and then further through more narrow streets, and past many, many more gable-ends and overhanging upper storeys, to the "door of the Blackfriars." Full, right full it is sure, of all sorts, of inconveniences, and hindrances, and pitfalls and through no end of mud and mire, and equally right full of memories, and architectural curiosities, and painter's pictures; the mind well filled, at all events, however difficult or uneasy the bodily progress. Is the modern improved way better or worse? Has it been all gain, the pulling down of the Gothic town, with all its shortcomings, and the building up in the place of it our London city of to-day? Could but the immortal dust of the poet be revivified for one fleeting hour, to get but a look at it and us, what would he think and say of it? Through the whole length of the "Bourne," from east to west, is there one single object, or "turning," which the painter cares to pause to look at? In the *old* Bourne you could not do otherwise.—*Art Journal.*

CONVICTS AT CHATHAM.

The speciality of Chatham is that over twelve hundred men are daily at work in the open within an area of twenty acres or so, and are so carefully supervised that escapes are seldom attempted, and are hardly ever successful. Well, alongside of each gang or party go the warder or warders—a warder for every eight or nine men. The field of work is divided into districts embracing four or five gangs, and over each of these again is a district warder, who reports for his district as the others do for their parties. Many of these warders are trained men who have been in the army, and each is armed with a sword and a baton. They are as fine and intellent-looking a body of men as you could wish to see. But the responsibility were too great for them alone; and therefore you find the civil guard, who are each armed with a rifle and a bayonet, posted at commanding points all round the semicircle, so that the whole field is, so to say, under the point of the sword, in quite another sense surely than was Mahomet's paradise. There are some two hundred warders, and between fifty and sixty of a civil guard at Chatham. But we must retrace our steps a little to see "the march in," for it is now the dinner hour. We take our stand in the main exercising-ground, and soon the tramp of many feet is heard. The arrangement by parties or gangs necessitates a rough sort of classification determined by the kind of work a man is likely to do best, so that we find the gangs run into certain types. Here is a party that has a smart, well-set-up, skilled look, and doubtless is entrusted with superior work; following it again, a large brotherhood of low criminal types, whom drill has failed to relieve of a wild and undisciplined expression. And see there, bringing up the rear, is a man with one leg of trousers yellow and in irons. He is one of the few who have attempted escape, and has thus only added to his period of confinement, besides having undergone several days of bread and water, and got on these heavy irons, which are never removed night nor day for three or six months. It is not generally the old gaol-birds who attempt to escape. They know too well how slight is the chance, how great the risk; and they generally apply themselves assiduously to work, so as to reduce their time to the utmost—a point on which the chaplain, say, would not express himself with so much enthusiasm as the other officers. The parties come in led and followed by a warder, one of whom reports to the governor on duty the number of his party and the number of his men. So they pass on, filing round to right or left, according as they belong to this or that corridor. In the rear of that gang, see, there is a man whose dress on one side is all black, and yonder is another in this gang following who is similarly clad. These men have assaulted their warders, and this dress is part of their punishment. Another gang still, showing two or three in strong canvas dresses. Remarking on it, you are told that these are men who have several times torn up their clothes in their cells, it may be with intent to commit suicide, and these dresses are provided to defeat that propensity. In the rear of another gang are two or three cripples—men who have thrown themselves under waggons, or effected some other form of self-mutilation; for all risks are run and all tricks tried to get rid of the regular labour, hatred of which has been the main agent in bringing not a few of these men to this. It is difficult to see what these disfigured creatures can do in this kind of work, but they have to struggle on, for it is one of the most strictly observed maxims here that "if a man will not work, neither shall he eat." But now, all the men being in they are about to be searched. This is done by the warder, after they have been made to "open out," bringing his hands down over their dress at every part. This process is going on in the various exercising-grounds at one time, and when finished the men are marched to their cells, and all the doors are locked. To make assurance doubly sure, a muster is taken by each prisoner putting out his scrubbing-brush beneath his cell door. Meanwhile the civil guard march into the yard, and have their arms duly inspected. Then the dinner is served indoors.—*Sunday Magazine.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 13th November, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 16 lbs.	per piece	$2.80 a 2.75
American Drills, 50 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" 40	"	3.70 a 3.80
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	83.00 a 105.50
" 28 a 32	"	112.00 a 117.00
" 36 a 42	"	118.00 a 135.00
" Bombay	"	83.00 a 87.50
Chints	per piece	$1.80 a 1.92
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.00 a 3.95
" Brocades Do.	"	3.85 a 4.10
" Damask Do.	"	5.00 a 6.00
English Drills, 36 yards	"	2.40 a 2.42
" 14 lbs.	"	3.05 a 3.20
" 16 lbs.	"	3.20 a 3.45
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.85
" 8 lbs.	"	2.00 a 2.05
" 8½ lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.50
" 9 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.07
" 10 lbs.	"	3.35 a 3.50
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.50
" 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.72
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	2.15 a 2.20
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.17 a 2.20
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.70 a 2.72
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.62 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.72 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.75 a 0.76
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.34 a 2.68
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.35
" 3 lbs.	"	3.35 a 3.40
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.19 a 0.20
Velveteens, Black	"	0.34 a 0.25
" " Gentian	"	0.30 a 0.32
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
" 64 a 65 "	"	2.45 a 2.60
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.80 a 3.45
" 600 "	"	3.35 a 3.80
" 7,000 "	"	3.50 a 3.65
" AA	"	1.90 a 1.95
" EE	"	3.00 a 6.03
" MH	"	4.80 a 4.85
" EI	"	3.05 a 6.10
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.50 a 2.65
" Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.90 a 3.15
" 8 lbs.	"	3.30 a 3.50
" 9 lbs.	"	3.70 a 3.80
" 10 lbs.	"	4.40 a 5.20
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, 88S	per piece	15.00 a 16.50
" 8S	"	17.50 a 18.00
" BBS	"	19.50 a 19.00
" AAA	"	19.00 a 19.50
" LLL	"	13.50 a 17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.04 a 1.72
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.80 a 9.60
" " Assorted	"	9.30 a 9.50
" HH Scarlet	"	9.70 a 9.80
" " Assorted	"	9.20 a 9.30
" H Scarlet	"	9.70 a 9.80
" " Assorted	"	9.25 a 9.30
Lustres, Figure	"	5.10 a 5.20
Lasting, DD	"	15.00 a 15.50
Orleans, Plain	"	6.50 a 6.90
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.79 a 0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.80 a 3.20
" Hoop	"	3.65 a 3.90
" Bar	"	3.05 a 3.10
" Wire	"	7.75 a 7.80
Lead	"	7.60 a 7.75
Pigs, White	"	7.50 a 7.80
" Lead, LS	"	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	"	104.00 a —
" American	"	105.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.20 a 4.30
" Swedish	"	5.40 a 5.50
Sheathing Metal	per picul	23.50 a 27.00
Spelter	"	7.00 a 7.75
Tin, Malacca	per picul	23.50 a 24.50
" Plates	per box	6.80 a 7.00

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	21.00 a 22.50
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.35 a 1.40
" 2nd "	"	1.50 a 1.60
Bark, Sian	"	0.83 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	13.50 a 14.30
Beche-le-Mer	"	30.00 a 65.00
Beeswax, Japan, White	"	9.75 a 10.00
" " Yellow	"	48.00 a 52.00
" Hankow, White	"	34.00 a 36.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	850 a 900
" 3rd "	"	170 a 250
Brimstone	"	5.25 a 5.50
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	12.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	14.00 a 14.25
" Barcos, clean	"	6,000 a 6,200
" Refuse	"	3,000 a 3,600
Cardamoms, Superior	"	150.00 a 170.00
" Inferior	"	24.00 a 25.00
Cloves	"	40.00 a 45.00
Coals, Allost	per ton	
" English steam	"	11.75 a 12.75
" Sydney	"	0.75 a —
Coffee	per picul	25.00 a 27.00
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	24.00 a —
" Rod, "	"	24.50 a —
" Nails, "	"	23.50 a 25.50
Cotton, Shanghai	"	20.00 a 20.50
" Bombay	"	13.60 a 17.50
" Shantung	"	19.50 a 20.00
" Ningpo	"	21.50 a 22.00
" Tientsin	"	21.50 a 22.00
" Tungchow	"	21.00 a 24.00
" Calcutta	"	14.00 a 16.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	6.50 a 5.00
" Siam	"	4.80 a 5.00
Cow's Hide	"	8.50 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones	"	21.00 a 23.00
" " Chaunow	"	12.50 a 14.00
Cutch	"	27.50 a 28.00
Dates, Black	"	5.80 a 6.00
" Red	"	3.35 a 4.85
Dried Lily Flowers	"	3.35 a 4.50
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	"	0.25 a 0.50
" 7 a 8 "	"	250 a 300
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	200 a 225
American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.80
" " " of 200 lbs.	"	3.20 a 3.50
Fungus	"	6.70 a 6.80
Flints	"	37.00 a 38.00
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	0.50 a 0.6
" 2nd "	"	225 a 300
Hams, Ordinary	"	185.00 a 220.00
" Superior	"	15.40 a 13.50
Hemp, Hankow	"	29.20 a 30.00
" Sian	"	10.60 a 11.50
Isinglass, Japan	"	10.40 a 11.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	36.00 a 45.00
" 2nd "	"	6.60 a 5.7
Mushrooms	"	5.20 a 5.30
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	50.00 a 60.00
" " " middle	"	11.00 a 12.50
		7.50 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.60 a 5.85
Peas, White	"	2.05 a 2.10
" Green	"	2.10 a 2.25
" Black	"	1.70 a 1.72
" Yellow	"	1.83 a 1.88
" Green Beans	"	1.35 a 1.99
Pearl Barley	"	0.50 a 7.80
Potatoes Flour	"	2.10 a 2.57
Putchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,600 a 3,000
" " Mother	"	2,000 a 2,100
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.55 a 1.60
" " mill cleaned	"	1.45 a 1.50
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.40 a 1.60
" Armean	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	4.75 a 5.50
Seaweed, Green	"	2.20 a 2.35
" Cut	"	3.75 a 4.20
Sesamum, White	"	4.20 a 4.30
" Black	"	3.10 a 3.25
Sharkfin	"	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	27.00 a 45.00
" California	"	14.00 a 14.50
Stock-fish	"	3.00 a 3.40
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.20 a 5.50
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Peppor, White	"	13.80 a 17.00
" Black	"	10.50 a 10.70
Betel Nut	"	2.50 a 2.85
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.20
" South Seas	"	16.00 a 16.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.10
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	"	0.16 a 0.50
" " Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 4.90
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.50
" Candy	"	8.45 a 9.50
" Foochow	"	8.90 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Teintsin	"	8.50 a 9.50
Walnuts	"	4.50 a 4.85
Wheat, Teintsin	"	1.35 a 1.00
" California	"	2.25 a 2.35
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 5.7.50 a —
Coa	"	5.1.00 a 5.1.50
Tea	"	28.25 a 8.55
Window Glass	per box	3.20 a 3.50

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alaska	H. Z. Howard	Amr. str	3880	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Alpay		Span. str	269		Repairing
Arratoon Apcar		Brit. str	956	Siemssen & Co	
Arratoon Apcar	H. Cass	Brit. str	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Cassandra	A. B. McTavish	Ger. str	250	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Danube	H. Langer	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Estepona	A. Clanchy	Brit. str	676	Ah Yon	Saigon
Feiwan	L. B. Hubback	Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Iobang ‡		Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	B. Martin	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang	Cary	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kjobenhavn	Morton	Dan. str	701	Ah Yon	
Little Orphan	C. Paulsen	Amr. str	45	Captain T. B. Benning	Tug Plying
Ly-ee-moon		Brit. str	611	Birley & Co	
Orissa	Forrest	Brit. str	1118	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Panay	Harvey	Span. str	364	Remedios & Co	Manila
Pawtuxet	Goyenechea	Amr. str	280	Heard & Co	
Powan §		Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Riga	A. Benning	Brit. str	921	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Wasai	J. M. Clarke	Brit. str	222	Landstein & Co	
White Cloud ‡	A. Hunter	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yesso	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai §	F. Ashton	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Albatros	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	377	Melchers & Co	
Alexandra	Thos. Bulman	Brit. sh	898	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Alva	E. A. Souza	Port. sh	632	Brandao & Co	
America	Salter	Amr. bk	326	Chinese	
Amiral Devoulx	P. Carrique	Fren. bk	774	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Annie Gray	R. More	Brit. sh	727	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Auguste	A. Bernard	Fren. bk	844	Carlowitz & Co	
Brema	Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co	
Burra Noorfol	A. Worgitzky	Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Caprera	Randell	Amr. bk	700	Order	
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lauson	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	
Caroline Behn	Schmidt	Ger. bk	673	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Charger	G. B. Knowles	Amr. sh	1444	Russell & Co	
Charter Oak	Smith	Brit. sh	363	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ching-too	John Baikie	Brit. sch	304	Order	
Chusan	Thos. Thirkell	Brit. sh	807	Melchers & Co	
Clachnacudden	McDonald	Brit. bk	237	Russell & Co	
Clara	W. Sampson	Brit. sh	938	Borneo Co., Limited	San Francisco
Eastern Monarch	A. Donaldson	Brit. sh	1706	Melchers & Co	
Elise	P. A. Hansen	Ger. bk	349	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ella Beatrice	A. Thompson	Brit. bk	400	Captain	
Figaro	E. Berard	Fren. bk	434	Gazes	
Flodden	J. Murdoch	Brit. bk	337	Russell & Co	Melbourne
Fray Bentos	E. Mota	Peru. sh	410	J. J. dos Remedios & Co	Callao
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. bk	526	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	542	Chinese	
Hammonia	G. Weller	Ger. bk	390	Siemssen & Co	
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam. sh	636	Chinese	
Humboldt	A. F. Stoll	Ger. bk	330	Order	
Huntley Castle	Jas. Hughan	Brit. sh	623	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Ino	C. H. Bannau	Ger. bk	353	Siemssen & Co	
Irene	O. Hansen	Ger. bk	264	Carlowitz & Co	
Johann Smidt	H. Rohkar	Ger. bk	432	Wieler & Co	
Kershalon	Lanes	Fren. bk	267	Landstein & Co	
Laju	McWhirter	Brit. sh	556	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Lammermuir	J. N. Smart	Brit. sh	1054	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Lotte	Hildebrand	Ger. bk	400	Wieler & Co	
Madone	Huon	Fren. bk	458	F. Degenaer	
Marie Alfred	P. Leclerc	Fren. bk	368	Order	
Marion	R. Howes	Amr. sch	366	Olyphant & Co	
Meteor	N. B. Dircksen	Ger. bk	594	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Mirella	Ed. Pitt	Brit. bk	727	Wieler & Co	
Monsoon	Geo. Hunter	Brit. bk	283	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Nen Granada	E Bauer	Ger. bk	294	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
New Era	Sawyer	Amr. sh	1145	Order	
Norham Castle	Kelso	Brit. bk	698	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Norseman	F. Soderstrom	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Orange Grove	J. Hutchison	Brit. bk	585	Rozario & Co	
Orienten	Hook	Swed. bk	333	Captain	
Pelham	G. Bisson	Brit. bg	254	Carlowitz & Co	
Pilgrim	Frank Fowle	Amr. sh	956	Russell & Co	New York
Rachel	Wm. Firth	Brit. bk	382	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Resolution	M. Conception	Siam. sh	816	Chinese	
S. Ka Cham Roam	M. S. Hoff	Siam. bk	411	Kim-tye-loong	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
Three Brothers	H. Kahlke	Brit. bk	366	Yee Tay	
Villa de Lillie	H. Rickmans	Fren. bk	430	Landstein & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
Virginia	Taraboshia	Aust. bk	290	Landstein & Co	Callao
William Turner	Vandervord	Brit. bk	431	Rozario & Co	
Zephyrus	R. Williams	Brit. bk	699	Melchers & Co	San Francisco

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.